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## RUMANIA'S NEED OF ALLIED ASSISTANCE AGAINST BOLSHEVISM

Small State Fights Battle for Whole European Civilization Against Surrounding Anarchy—Chief Need Is for Clothing

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—On inquiry today well-informed authorities here are contemplating by no means complacently the situation produced by the Bolshevik advance in the Ukraine, on the one hand, and the latest developments in Hungary, on the other. Regarding the stability of the Rumanian population itself, no fear was expressed. Ever since the Russian collapse, it was pointed out, the Rumanians have stood firm, despite the surrounding anarchy and the persistent propaganda, and despite the simultaneous suffering and privation at home, a fact which the informant of The Christian Science Monitor largely attributed to the characteristic buoyancy of the Latin temperament and the Rumanians' consequent freedom from mysticism and fatalism, to which bolshevism has made such a strong appeal in Russia. Nevertheless, the Rumanians naturally shrink from the possibility of a fresh army of invasion on their soil, and the informant of The Christian Science Monitor considered that such a possibility may well arise, unless something practical is done to stem the Bolshevik advance. Rumania, he said, has both men and munitions, and indeed is now already holding the whole line of the Danube for European civilization. What she supremely needs is clothing wherewith to equip more troops, and this, he urged, can well be supplied from the stores accumulated by America and the other Allies.

When once equipped, he was confident of Rumania's ability to deal summarily with the Bolshevik menace, for the experience of the Rumanian battalions recently dispatched to the assistance of the French at Odessa has again proved the Red Army impotent whenever confronted with a fully determined and disciplined opponent.

The moral therefore is, the informant of The Christian Science Monitor declared, that safety lies in strengthening the Polish-Rumanian barrier against bolshevism, from the Baltic to the Black Sea.

**Budapest Events Unknown**  
Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—Since the latest coup d'état in Budapest, nothing beyond a variety of unauthenticated reports, some of which are to the effect that a thoroughgoing Bolshevik régime has been introduced and a Red Army is being raised. As to whether or not order has been maintained, accounts differ.

**Mission Members Leave Budapest**  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Prof. Philip Brown and Capt. Nicholas Roosevelt, American members of the Inter-Allied Mission, have left Budapest in safety, it is announced by the State Department.

**Bolshevik Defeats Described**  
PARIS, France (Tuesday)—Recent Polish victories over the Bolsheviks in the Pinsk and Grodno districts are described by Polish headquarters as follows:

"The administration of the city of Grodno has been formally taken over by the Polish authorities. The Bolshevik army occupying the city and district of Pinsk have been beaten by the Poles. The Bolsheviks in full flight left behind many cannon, machine guns, ammunition, locomotives, railway materials and 500,000 rubles."

**British Press Comment**  
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The London newspapers comment at length on the action of Hungary. The Daily Telegraph says: "The Hungarian Government has openly renounced the armistice, which alone would have raised the necessity of taking firm and prompt measures to reassert the authority of the victors."

## DAILY INDEX FOR MARCH 27, 1919

Business and Finance.....	Page 11
Stock Market Quotations.....	
Secured Wool in Big Demand.....	
Dividends Declared.....	
Haskell & Barker Car Company's Report.....	
Government Plan for Selling Copper.....	
Earnings of Corporations.....	
Children's Page.....	Page 14
Editorials.....	Page 16
Bread and the Democracy Divided.....	
Central American Complications.....	
Afforestation.....	
Notes and Comments.....	
General News.....	
Bill for Health Ministry in Canada.....	
Need for Army of Occupation Shown.....	
League Provision for Disarmament.....	
Rumania's Need of Allied Assistance.....	
Against Bolshevism.....	
A New Declaration of Interdependence.....	
C. E. Hughes on League of Nations.....	
Food for Germans Awaiting Delivery.....	
St. Louis Suffrage Convention.....	
Senator Hitchcock Defends League.....	
Massachusetts May Compel Illegals to Attend School.....	
Canadian Tariff Resolution Falls.....	
Railway Problem Solution Is Sought.....	
Dry Sentiment in Mexico Growing.....	
Massachusetts Town Solves Transportation Problem.....	
Newspaper Critics of Mr. Gifford.....	
Russian Statehood and Unity Urged.....	

tors, coupled, as it is, with a plain invitation to the armed bolshevism of Russia to come to the aid of those defying the associated powers. The action of Hungary is tenfold more serious, it calls for sharp and firm action."

The Times says: "The different parties in Germany are agreed that the events in Hungary must force the associated powers to moderate their demands, but it is satisfactory to hear that the Majority Socialists and Mr. Scheidemann's Government, so far as is known, remain true to their policy of making peace quickly with the Allies and obtaining food for Germany. They seem at present to understand that the associated powers will not tolerate any nonsense. Individual ministers are reported to have used foolish, defiant language to the crowd, but the quiet transfer of the German merchant ships outweighs any amount of vain boasting."

It does not seem to have occurred to the Germans who are drawing morals for the Allies from the rise of bolshevism in Hungary, that this event may impress the Associated Powers more strongly than ever with the advantages of giving Poland that access through Danzig."

## RAILWAY CONTROL WORK REVIEWED

Director-General, in Pittsburgh, Tells of Aid in the War—Opposes Federal Ownership but Favors Drastic Changes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Fundamental changes in railroading, but not governmental ownership, were urged for the railroads of the United States by Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, at the banquet here last night of the Pittsburgh Traffic Club. Mr. Hines said:

"I do not believe in government ownership as a permanent policy. We cannot go back to unrestricted private management, and we ought not to go back to a method of regulation that proved unsuccessful."

In discussing the results of government operation of the railways under the war emergency, Mr. Hines enumerated the following points: "1. The elimination of conflicting priorities, and the unified control of traffic, even to the extent of preventing shipments except when they could be disposed of at destination. Despite the enormous volume of traffic in the fall of 1918, there was practically no congestion, and in this respect the condition was radically different from what it had been in previous years. This was of material assistance in the conduct of the war, and prevented tremendous delay and injury to commerce and industry."

"2. In December, 1917, railroad labor regarded itself as grossly underpaid, because of the tremendous increase in the cost of living, and because of the very high wages paid in nearly every other industry. The demand was insistent for radical increases in wages and improvement in working conditions. No adequate machinery existed to deal with these demands. Suspicion and distrust on the part of railroad labor toward railroad companies was at its high-water mark. There appeared no reasonable hope of getting an adequate solution of this fundamental problem without government control. By means of government control, and the assurances which were given to labor and later carried out, uninterrupted carrying on of the work in a cordial spirit was assured."

"3. The financial situation of the railroads was most unfavorable. Their costs were mounting rapidly, and any possible solution of the labor problems under private management would have created an enormous additional burden. At the same time, the difficulties in obtaining corresponding increases in rates were almost insurmountable, on account of the different jurisdictions, interstate and state, which had to deal with the subject, and on account of the general public distrust of the necessity for substantial increases in rates. This financial situation was restored by the government control and the consequent guaranty of adequate rentals."

## NEED FOR ARMY OF OCCUPATION SHOWN

British War Minister Says Disappearance of Army Would Throw Away Results of War—Labor Support for Bill

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Wednesday)—The standing committee of the House of Commons dealing with the Ministry of Health Bill today approved amendments providing that women, as well as men, should be appointed on the consultative councils, and that one of the assistant secretaries to the ministry shall be a woman. The committee also agreed to a motion moved by Dr. Christopher Addison, president of the Local Government Board, as a concession to the demand for devolution which empowers the minister to appoint officers to constitute a Board of Health for Wales, through whom he would exercise his powers and duties. In the lower house today Mr. Bonar Law, leader of the House, promised facilities for debate on indemnities. Cecil Harmsworth, Parliamentary Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs, said there was no immediate danger to Odessa, and no intention of evacuating the town. The position in Ukraine was obscure, but the Petlura Government had apparently collapsed before the Bolshevik forces.

Mr. Winston Churchill, War Secretary, said that almost four-fifths of the British troops in France had already come home. The Chinese coolies employed in France numbered 83,000, of whom 4900 were under orders to return, but repatriation of the remainder could not have priority over that of the Australians, who had been fighting. The African natives in France numbered 4000.

**Army of Occupation Opposed**  
In the House yesterday, after the House of Lords' amendments to the Rent Bill had been rejected on the government's recommendation, the report stage of the Service Bill was reached, and opponents of the measure, headed by Sir Donald Maclean, made a fresh attack on the government's proposals for maintaining an army of occupation. Sir Donald moved the first of a series of amendments, which, he said, raised the issue that voluntary service should have an adequate trial before the act with its compulsion came into force.

Winston Churchill replied with a frank declaration that the amendment would ruin and wreck the bill and was an attempt to re-try on the report stage an issue which the House had decided by an overwhelming majority on the second reading. He denied that the voluntary system had not been given a fair trial in connection with the forming of an army of occupation, or that the government was grossly over-insuring the risks the country had to face.

Pointing to the situation in Egypt and Europe, he remarked that Sir Donald's arguments would lead one to suppose that everybody ought to be demobilized and disarmed, except Lenin and Trotsky.

"The government has to face very real and terrible emergencies at the present time," Mr. Churchill continued gravely. "It is easy to squander your military force. It is perfectly easy to open your hands and relax control and let your army disappear; but if you do that before you have got your terms, with the state of Europe as it is, one of increasing gravity and perplexity, then you will throw away with both hands, day by day, and portion by portion, the results gained by the sacrifice of millions of men in four and one-half years."

**Labor Supports Service Bill**

Cheers greeted this warning and the amendment was eventually rejected by 273 votes to 71, after J. Jones, as the Labor Party's spokesman, had remarked that, though it went against the grain to maintain compulsory service, to abandon the latter until peace had been secured would throw away everything for which they had fought. Hence he declared for national service for home defense, but not for adventurous enterprises abroad.

An opportunity was then given, for the first time since the war, for the introduction of private members' motions, and a debate ensued on Major Newman's motion regretting the delay in the declaration of the government's policy for the protection of key industries, prevention of dumping and imperial preference.

Mr. Bonar Law pointed out that the government's policy regarding the latter question was already defined, and announced that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is considering how to give effect to it in the forthcoming budget. The government's general fiscal policy, he added, will be announced at the earliest possible opportunity.

Later, Mr. Winston Churchill, in response to an inquiry, reviewed the military situation in Russia, denying that the position in Murmansk and Archangel is very serious, and stating that Admiral Kolchak and General Denikin's forces have made a successful advance, but acknowledging that the march of events in the Ukraine area "has been wholly prejudicial to the cause and hopes of permanent peace in Europe."

In the House of Lords, Lord Farquhar opened a keen debate on the country's financial position.

night, the Minister of Labor said that individuals receiving unemployment donation on March 14 numbered 444,177 men, 486,945 women, 26,329 boys, and 31,070 girls. The unemployed scheme should end in May, but the Minister announced that it has been decided to extend it for six months. Mr. Bonar Law assured H. Page Croft that no agreement would be entered into at the Paris conference which would interfere with full control of the United Kingdom and the dominions over their own customs duties.

## BILL FOR A HEALTH MINISTRY IN CANADA

Powers of Proposed Department to Be Extended to All Health and Social Welfare Matters Under Control of Parliament

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office. OTTAWA, Ontario—A bill was introduced into the House of Commons on Wednesday by the president of the Privy Council the Hon. N. W. Rowell, entitled the Department of Health Act. The department will be presided over by a minister of the crown, and provisions are made for a Deputy Minister of Health and such officers and employees as may be necessary. According to the proposed measure, the duties and powers of the minister administering the department of Health shall extend to, and include, all matters and questions relating to the promotion or preservation of health and social welfare over which the Parliament of Canada has jurisdiction, and, without restricting the generality of the foregoing, particularly the following matters and subjects:

A—Cooperation with the provincial, territorial, and other health authorities with a view of the coordination of the efforts proposed, or made, for preserving and improving the public health.

**Child Welfare Provision**  
B—The conservation of child life and child welfare.

C—The inspection and medical care of immigrants and seamen, and the administration of marine hospitals.

D—Supervision, as regards public health, over railways, boats, ships, and all methods of transportation.

E—Supervision of federal and public buildings and offices with regard to the health of the civil servants and other government employees therein.

F—The enforcement of any rules or regulations made by the international joint commission promulgated pursuant to the treaty between the United States and His Majesty, relating to boundary waters, and questions arising between the United States of America and Canada, so far as the same relate to public health.

G—The administration of the statutes mentioned in the schedule of the act, and of acts amending the same, and also of all the orders and regulations passed, or made, under any of the said acts, and all the duties and powers of any minister of the Crown, under either of the said acts, or any of the said orders or regulations, are hereby transferred to and conferred upon the Minister of Health.

**Distribution of Information**

H—The collection, publication, and distribution of information to promote good health and improved sanitation and such other matters as may be referred to the minister by the Governor-in-Council.

The Governor-in-Council shall have power to make such regulations as may be necessary to give effect to and carry out, the objects of the act and to impose penalties for any violation of such regulations.

There shall be a Dominion Council of Health, consisting of the Deputy Minister of Health, who shall be chairman, the chief executive officer of the provincial department, or board of health of each province, and such other persons, not to exceed three in number, as may be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, who shall hold office for three years.

The Dominion Council shall meet at such times and places as the minister may direct, and shall be charged with such duties and powers as the Governor-in-Council may prescribe.

The minister shall annually lay before Parliament within 15 days after the meeting thereof, a report and statement of the transactions and affairs of the department during the year, the next preceding.

## BRIBERY ALLEGED IN FIVE COMPLAINTS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Five complaints charging commercial bribery and naming three soap manufacturers and two supply concerns have been announced by the Federal Trade Commission. The complaints allege that the commission has reason to believe that the firms paid money to employees of its customers and prospective customers to influence the purchase of supplies. The companies named are: The F. Kenny Manufacturing Company, Boston; Rome Soap Manufacturing Company, Rome, N. Y.; Standard Soap Manufacturing Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; Engineering Supply Company, Philadelphia; and William H. Swann & Sons, New York City.

## A DECLARATION OF INTERDEPENDENCE

Official of American Branch of English-Speaking Union Says Such Has Been Promulgated Between America and England

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—A new declaration, a declaration of interdependence, has been promulgated during these war times between the United States and England, a declaration that the two countries have need of each other and belong together for the work of the world, according to Maj. George Haven Putnam, vice-president and chairman of the organizing committee of the American branch of the English-Speaking Union, which was founded on July 4, 1918, in London at the celebration of America's national holiday in Westminster, and which has now opened a headquarters in New York, at 2 West Forty-fifth Street.

Theodore Roosevelt, in his last word to the American public, wrote concerning this union, the sole object of which is to increase the knowledge of each other possessed by the English-speaking peoples, and to promote good fellowship among the English-speaking democracies. Colonel Roosevelt said he was in hearty accord with it and that he could see no reason why the same relation for peace should not prevail on both sides of the Atlantic as that which for two centuries had obtained on both sides of the Great Lakes.

"We can best do our duty, as members of the family of nations, to maintain peace and justice throughout the world by first rendering it impossible that the peace between ourselves can ever be broken," he said, and again, "I am now prepared to say what five years ago I would not have said. I think the time has come when the United States and the British Empire can agree to a universal arbitration treaty. In other words, I believe that the time has come when we should say that under no circumstances shall there ever be a resort to war between the United States and the British Empire, and that no question can ever arise between them that cannot be settled in judicial fashion, . . . the slow march forward of the generations has brought the English-speaking peoples to a point where such an argument is entirely feasible; and it is eminently desirable among ourselves."

**Association Necessary**

"That great meeting in London, last July, of 3500 men and women of all classes of society and all shades of political feeling, was not merely a function, but an historical event," said Major Putnam, discussing the English-Speaking Union with a representative of this news office. "I felt as I said then, that these two nations belonged to each other, not only for the war, but that now Great Britain and America ought to act together and themselves take the first step toward the scheme of world federation. And I have said ever since America came into the war, that the association of the two countries is necessary for consideration of the problems of the settlement to be made now that the war is over and for the maintenance of representative democratic government throughout the world. We have all learned through this struggle how many ideals we have in common and how closely linked our interests are."

The English-Speaking Union, Major Putnam explained, has established headquarters in Ottawa, Canada, Melbourne, Australia, Christchurch, New Zealand, and Cape Town, South Africa, as well as in London and New York. The American division, of which William Howard Taft is president, plans to establish branches in every one of the 48 states of the Union, with a vice-president over each. Already committees have been appointed in different cities in Boston, Massachusetts; Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Chicago, Illinois, and Ann Arbor, Michigan, for instance.

**Union Non-Partisan**

The union, which is open to both men and women, is non-partisan and non-sectarian; it aims at no formal alliances, and has nothing to do with governments. It does not concern itself in any way with the internal politics of English-speaking peoples. The members, believing that a unity of purpose of the English-speaking democracies will help greatly the peace of the world and the progress of mankind, pledge themselves to promote by every means in their power, a good understanding between the peoples of the United States of America and the British Commonwealth.

Thus it plans the joint celebration of such national festivals as, first of all, June 15, the anniversary of the granting of the Magna Charta in 1215—704 years ago. This, according to Major Putnam, "would afford a fine general foundation for the celebration of other great days, as that charter marks the beginning of the representative government for which English-speaking people stand, and so, therefore, there could be no possible difference of opinion concerning the interest of all in it."

"Other holidays, listed chronologically for joint celebration, are: Shakespeare's birthday, April 23; Empire Day, May 24; Independence Day, July 4; and Thanksgiving Day, the last Thursday in November. Other means to be promoted by the union for making English-speaking peoples better known to each other include interchange of visits, correspondence, the printed word and lectures, interchange of professors and preachers and sporting contests. Also every opportunity will be seized for emphasizing the traditions and institutions possessed in common by the English-speaking peoples."

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## LEAGUE PROVISION FOR DISARMAMENT

Amendment Accepted by Commission Recommending Consideration of Disarmament by Executive Every Ten Years

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The League of Nations Commission has considered and accepted a Japanese amendment which recommends reconsideration, every ten years, by the Executive Council, of the disarmament policy. Another proposal by the Japanese is the addition to the covenant of an article establishing equality of nationals of all countries entering the league. Strong opposition is expressed to the proposal.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Wednesday)—A special conference to discuss the draft covenant of the League of Nations scheme has been arranged by the Trade Union Congress and Labor Party for April 3.

**Dutch View of League**

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—(Associated Press)—Jonkheer van Karnebeek, the Foreign Minister, yesterday made the following statement concerning the League of Nations: "The Netherlands Government, having received an invitation to attend the Peace Conference while it is discussing the League of Nations, Mr. Loder, a member of the High Court of Appeals, and Prof. W. J. M. Van Eysinga, of Leyden University, have been sent to Paris in order to cooperate with Dr. John Louden and explain the views of their government in this matter."

"I hold the opinion that the present draft for a League of Nations really deserves attention as a fair introductory step to a period in the relations between nations, opening quite a new channel for the development of the mutual interests of humanity."

"However, I am one of those who think the equality of the rights of nations is one of the most important means for increasing the confidence of the smaller powers in a League of Nations, and I feel that in this direction the plan does not give entire satisfaction. Nevertheless, I am much inclined to believe that the present scheme of the League of Nations will in no way hinder its future improvement and development on a larger scale."

"At the same time it might be considered the duty of the Netherlands, backed by their tradition of prospering the work of international understanding and international law, to salute the coming of a League of Nations generally with great satisfaction and without too much criticism."

**Financial Section Agreed To**

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The following official statement was issued this evening:

"The fourth sub-committee of the financial commission met this morning with Mr. Louis Klotz presiding. It has agreed unanimously upon the text of a report upon the financial section of the League of Nations which will be submitted to the Peace Conference."

**League Meeting Postponed**

PARIS, France (Wednesday)—The meeting of the League of Nations commission of the Peace Conference, which had been fixed for 3 o'clock this afternoon, was postponed until tonight to permit the signing of Article X by President Wilson, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Clemenceau and Mr. Orlando in an effort to expedite the framing of the peace treaty.

## FINANCING CHILDREN'S MEDICAL INSPECTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office. CHICAGO, Illinois—The city council of Chicago has taken the position that the cost of the medical inspection of school children of the city ought to be borne by the city's Board of Education, and has, in consequence, asked the board to take care of this feature of the work after April 1, according to John R. Brown, chairman of the finance committee of the council, who added, in commenting on the proposal to representative of The Christian Science Monitor, that, in his opinion, this undoubtedly constituted a function of the board.

The council had not withdrawn the appropriation, however, said the council finance leader, but would try to get the school board to bear the expense. If the board would not do so, the city council would pay for it as usual in order that the work in the schools would not have to be dropped.

## C. E. HUGHES ADVISES ALTERATIONS IN LEAGUE COVENANT

Seven Amendments of Present Plan Are Proposed in New York by Former Candidate for Presidency of United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office. NEW YORK, New York—Speaking "from the standpoint of one who is earnestly desirous that institutions of international justice shall be established and that, without the sacrifice of our essential national interests, we shall cooperate in a society of nations to promote lasting peace under the reign of law," Charles Evans Hughes, Republican candidate for President of the United States against President Wilson in the last presidential election, proposed seven amendments for the League of Nations covenant, in a speech at the Union League Club here yesterday afternoon.

Aside from formal improvements, Mr. Hughes thought the covenant should be amended as follows:

**Proposed Amendments**

By explicit provision as to the requirement of unanimity in decision:

By suitable limitation as to the field of the league's inquiries and action, so as to leave no doubt that the internal concerns of states, such as immigration and tariff laws, are not embraced;

By providing that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American continent or the islands adjacent thereto;

By providing that the settlement of purely American questions shall be remitted primarily to the American nations, and that European nations shall not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations;

By omitting the guaranty of Article X. (This guaranty is as follows: "The high contracting parties shall undertake to respect and preserve against external aggression the territorial integrity and existing political independence of all states members of the league. In case of any such aggression or in any case of any threat or danger of such aggression the executive council shall advise upon the means by which the obligations shall be fulfilled.")

By providing that no member of the league shall be constituted a mandatory without its consent, and no European or Asiatic power shall be constituted a mandatory of any American people;

By providing that any member of the league may withdraw at its pleasure on a specified notice.

Mr. Hughes began by saying, "We are not dealing with an aspiration, but with a document. The question is not whether an aspiration needs a document, but whether the document will give effect to the aspiration. It is a great American question, and should be discussed without partisan bias. If the plan is a good one, it ought to be approved regardless of its origin. If the plan is seriously defective or dangerous, its source should not save it."

**Not a Party Issue**

"The Republicans are not to oppose because they are Republicans; it should equally be expected that the Democrats will not support because they are Democrats. The test is not in profession, but in the candor with which the subject is treated."

Mr. Hughes then proceeded to discuss the covenants with the greatest candor, dealing with matters of substance rather than form, except as substance adheres in form. In part he said:

"Parties—The parties are the states who are signatories to the covenant, called the 'high contracting parties,' and those states who later adhere to the covenant. Later, other states may be invited to adhere to the covenant with the assent of not less than two-thirds of the states represented in the body of delegates. Admission is limited to fully self-governing countries, including dominions and colonies, and no state is to be admitted unless it is able to give effective guaranties of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and unless it shall conform to such principles as may be prescribed by the league in regard to its naval and military forces and armaments. The body thus entitled to admit will, of course, be entitled to pass upon the qualifications of admission. I should see no objection to this arrangement provided the commitments contained in the covenant were unobjectionable. But if the provision of Article X as to the guaranty of the territorial integrity and existing political independence of every member of the league were to remain in the covenant, I should say that no new member ought to be introduced without the consent of every other member or that a non-assenting member should be relieved from the extension of its guaranty."

**Effect of Adherence**

"While provisions as to membership might have been more clearly expressed, I find no serious question as to the effect of adherence. Adherents will become parties with the same effect as though they had been signatories."

As to organization and votes, Mr. Hughes said: "It is to be noted that the covenant contains no plan for the establishment of a permanent court of international



justice, but it is provided that the Executive Council shall formulate plans to this end (Article XIV).

"It is extraordinary that clear and specific provision should not have been made as to the vote by which the body of delegates and the Executive Council, respectively, shall act.

"I am satisfied, however, that except as otherwise provided in the covenant a unanimous vote would be required to make action effective. Certainly, no dissenting power can ever be held to be unimpaired of its obligations in case it asserts the rule of unanimity. This is the ordinary rule governing international action which rests upon the assumed equality of states, and a departure therefrom is not to be implied. Moreover, the covenant affords internal evidence of the intention to abide by this rule, for it provides in Article IV that 'all matters of procedure at meetings of the body of delegates or the Executive Council, including the appointment of committees to investigate particular matters, shall be regulated by the body of delegates or the Executive Council, and may be decided by a majority of the states represented at the meeting.' This express provision, and its limitation to matters of 'procedure,' including the appointment of committees of investigation, implies that in other matters a different rule obtains, which, of course, would mean the ordinary international rule requiring unanimity. While the point should be covered by an appropriate amendment, I think it fair to assume that this is the meaning of the covenant.

#### Action by Unanimity

"Assuming unanimity, a question might be raised, as it is provided that the action of the parties shall be effected through the instrumentality of a meeting (Article I) whether the unanimity is not simply that of those present at the meeting, either of the Executive Council or of the body of delegates. The intent should be made clear. But if the unanimity only of those present at the meeting were required, any state could readily protect itself by being represented.

"In short, I conclude that no action can be taken in the meeting of the body of delegates or in the Executive Council save by unanimous consent unless the contrary is expressed or necessarily implied in the covenant.

"In the limited field in which unanimity is not necessary, there is a manifest lack of proportion in voting power, when the states which are members of the league are considered with respect to area, population and wealth. For example, in the body of delegates, such states as Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Switzerland and Chile, if members of the league, would each have one vote and the United States would have one vote. The point has also been made that article seven states that the 'fully self-governing countries,' which may be admitted to the league may include 'dominions and colonies' and that thus the great self-governing dominions and colonies of Great Britain, would, on admission to membership, each have one vote. The subject is one of great practical difficulty because on the one hand of the principle of equality of states, and, on the other hand, of the reasons for the recognition of such dominions and colonies as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The importance of the narrow limitation of the field in which action can be taken by a majority vote becomes apparent.

"The requirement of unanimity in other matters than those which I have specified above deprives many of the provisions of the covenant either of promise of benefit or menace of harm from any definite action where unanimity cannot be had, and reduces the covenant in large measure to a plan for conference.

"It is most important to distinguish between the matters that are left to future consideration and decision and the matters that are contained in the covenant that are immediately operative. As to the former, the covenant is nothing more than a general declaration of intention which will depend for the fruition of the hopes and wishes it embodies upon the subsequent unanimous action of the member powers.

#### Question of Disarmament

"Disarmament—The carrying out of the provision for disarmament (Article VIII) will depend entirely upon consent. The formulation of this plan is obviously a matter of substance, and not a matter of mere procedure, and hence unanimous action of the states represented in the Executive Council would be required; that is, the assent of the United States would be needed. Moreover, the Executive Council merely recommends and its recommendation would not be effective unless adopted, which means in the case of the United States that its effectiveness would depend upon the action of Congress.

"In substance, then, the article means that if the states which are members of the league actually adopt a plan for reduction of national armaments it shall remain effective until the Executive Council otherwise permits. The Executive Council cannot otherwise permit without the assent of the United States, and so far as the plan is concerned no member of the league is bound unless all the members are bound.

"I am unable to see either severity or hardship in this provision, and its promise lies in whatever prospect there may be of obtaining a unanimous agreement."

"Of the provision made for the peaceful settlement of disputes, Mr. Hughes said:

"States not members of the league are to be invited to accept the obligations of membership in the league for the purpose of the dispute. They come under no heavier obligations. If both parties to the dispute refuse to accept the obligations of membership for the purpose stated, the Executive Council may take such action and make such recommendations as will prevent hostilities and will result in the settlement of the dispute." This contemplates unanimous action on the

part of the Executive Council, and so far as its recommendations are concerned, they will come to nothing without the assent of the members of the league to which the recommendations are submitted."

#### Regarding Tariff Laws

Mr. Hughes said the following of tariff and immigration laws:

"If the United States proposes to regard her immigration laws, her tariff laws, and her laws relating to the regulation of commerce, including her coastwise traffic, as matters of her exclusive concern, then there should be appropriate qualifications to the general words of the covenant, both with respect to the field of the league's inquiries and as to the submission of disputes. The suggestion that it is unwise to refer particularly to tariff matters as immigration and the tariff shows conclusively that it would be the height of unwisdom not to refer to them. We do not wish inquiries stimulated along these lines, even though they are only for the purpose of securing recommendations, unless we propose to recognize such inquiries as appropriate. On this matter there should be candid and explicit provision, in order that the nation may be properly advised of what it is proposed to do."

That the covenant extends the Monroe Doctrine to the world, Mr. Hughes characterized as an inaccurate description of the effect of the covenant upon a doctrine which is nothing if not a distinctively national policy."

Mr. Hughes quoted Elihu Root's words in 1914 on "The real Monroe Doctrine," and said they should be heeded now. He continued:

"It is idle to say that the covenant in its present form adequately safeguards our traditional policy. In this vital matter, there is no reason why we should trust to equivocal clauses or vague assurances. If our policy is not respected, now is the time to know this important fact. If it is respected, let it be safeguarded appropriately. There is no use in contending that the present covenant is adequate when so strong a supporter as President Lowell has this to say:

"The United States would be justified in asking, and in my opinion ought to ask, for a clause in the covenant that no foreign power shall hereafter acquire by conquest, purchase, or in any other way, any possession on the American continent or the islands adjacent thereto." Such an amendment is essential; I regard it as vital to our just interests.

#### Safeguarding Interests

"Again, in order to safeguard interests that are distinctively American, I agree with Mr. Taft that there should be a further provision that the settlement of purely American questions should be remitted primarily to the American nations with machinery like that of the present league, and that European nations should not intervene unless requested to do so by the American nations."

Mr. Hughes regarded the guaranty in Article 10 as a "trouble breeder and not a peace maker."

"I believe it to be unnecessary and unwise," he said. "There is little ground for supposing that it will prevent war; on the contrary, it is likely to prove illusory and to create disappointment and a sense of injury and injustice on the part of those who are led to place confidence in it."

"What good reason is there for this guaranty to apply to unknown and unforeseeable contingencies? Why not leave the future to conference and decision in the light of events?"

"The guaranty would be unwise even if it could accomplish this apparent purpose. But I also think that it will prove to be illusory."

"I am not unimpaired of the importance of making response to the importunate demand of stricken and suffering peoples that an organized endeavor should be made to prevent the recurrence of strife. It is not the part of wisdom to create expectations on the part of the peoples of the world which the covenant cannot satisfy. I think that it is a fallacy to suppose that helpful cooperation in the future will be assured by the attempted compulsion of an inflexible rule. Rather will such cooperation depend upon the fostering of firm friendships springing from an appreciation of community of ideals, interests and purposes, and such friendships are more likely to be promoted by freedom of confidence than by the effort to create hard and fast engagements."

#### Regarding Mandatories

Of mandatories he said: "The plan has decided merit. It does not follow, however, that the United States should assume the obligation of a mandatory in the eastern hemisphere. Such an undertaking would present the most serious questions."

In conclusion Mr. Hughes said: "We can give counsel and afford substantial assistance without imperiling our safety. We are not likely to ignore our duty to civilization because we seek to maintain the integrity of our own home. We went forth to fight for liberty not because we had grown less ardent in the love of our own country, but because we were inspired by devotion to our own institutions. It was not the red flag, but the Stars and Stripes, for which we fought. And if we lose that love of country which transcends all else and makes us willing to die to preserve our country, then shall we lose the capacity and the desire to aid in protecting the liberties of others."

#### BILLS FOR OPENING OFFICES TO WOMEN

TORONTO, Ontario—Important bills were introduced into the Legislature of Ontario by Sir William Hearst, Premier of the Province, relating to women sitting in the Legislature holding municipal offices, and to allowing farmers' wives to act upon school boards. Members and spectators cheered the motions.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

Charles Evans Hughes

## ORGANIZATION OF WOMAN VOTERS

Delegates to Jubilee Convention in St. Louis Vote to Take Action—Plan to Conduct Campaigns in Non-Suffrage States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—Delegates to the jubilee convention of the National Woman Suffrage Association voted unanimously yesterday to organize the woman voters of the United States to extend the cause of suffrage. The organization, as planned, will be made up of two "houses," one composed of delegates from the states that have granted full suffrage to women and the other to include delegates from states where full suffrage has not as yet been granted. The action followed the recommendations which the executive council drafted on Monday and presented to the full convention on Tuesday.

The duties of the new organization will be to plan campaigns in non-voting states, work for the spread of full suffrage for all American women and to give due consideration to all legislation affecting and of interest to women in the full suffrage states. It is proposed that the organization, for which a name is now being sought, shall be composed of a house of delegates made up of women from partial and non-suffrage states and a house of voters whose members shall be selected from full suffrage states. Matters that affect legislation in the full suffrage states shall be restricted for consideration to the house of voters.

#### Mrs. Catt Calls for Vote

When Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, called for full franchise arose and it was later found that the delegates who have the right to vote only for President of the United States numbered 101. In order to create the new League of Women Voters, it was necessary to amend the present constitution of the association. This action was taken yesterday morning. One of the recommendations of the executive council relative to this latest move in suffrage was that the organization to be created should be called the "League of Women Voters. It is planned to have the new organization take the place of the present suffrage association.

The forenoon session yesterday was principally given over to a discussion of the federal amendment now pending in Congress. Mrs. Maud Wood Park, chairman of the congressional committee, opened the discussion and the informal debate was led by Miss Katherine Ludington of Connecticut. Mrs. Andrew Leland of Minnesota, Miss Anna B. Lowther of Iowa, Mrs. Lila Mead Valentine of Virginia, and Mrs. Leslie Warner of Tennessee. Mrs. Park asserted that "we are facing the Sixty-Sixth Congress with every reason to expect that our half century fight is won and that a united army of women, which knows neither north nor south, east nor west, is at last to receive from the hand of our great nation the justice of complete citizenship, calling us to higher service." The convention adopted a resolution sponsored by the women of the states that have suffrage calling upon the Missouri Legislature to pass the measure giving Missouri women the vote.

#### Delegates File Candidacy

Nine delegates filed their candidacy for places on the board of directors yesterday with the special committee in charge of the election. The primary will be held today and the election for the board positions tomorrow. Those who filed were Mrs. J. C. Cantrell, Kentucky; Miss Esther Ogden, New York; Mrs. Benjamin Hoopes, Wisconsin; Mrs. E. L. Hutchinson, Kentucky; Mrs. R. L. Edwards, Indiana; Mrs. J. Forrell, Michigan; Mrs. Thomas T. Connam, Arkansas; and Mrs. Arthur Livermore, St. Louis. More than 1000 women and a few men guests were present at the dinner on Tuesday night, the largest ever held in connection with the association's convention. When Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt called the diners to order

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Senator Hitchcock, after declaring that the issue was peace with the league, or costly preparedness and certain eventual war for the United States without it, addressed himself at length to the opposition. He replied to the criticisms that the league, as proposed, constituted a government of supergovernment. It was no such thing, he declared. "It is a covenant between sovereign nations of the world by which they agree to do and not to do certain things. It is important to remember this," remarked the Senator, "because it wipes away many objections."

"Perhaps the establishment of a League of Nations never was possible before," said Senator Hitchcock. "A great change, however, has come over the world. In the past the world has been cursed by autocratic governments bent on conquest. Now, however, the nations of the world have become, or by our aid may become, largely democratic. It should be comparatively simple for them to make an agreement to establish international peace based on justice."

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"That is the effort now being made at Paris. America leads. Her representatives are devoting their energies to securing for humanity the great boon of a world free from future wars. In this historic effort the leader is the American President, Woodrow Wilson. 'Will the efforts of the men at Paris succeed or fail? The answer is of tremendous importance to families who must furnish soldiers if they do fail. It is of great importance to taxpayers. If the league is not formed the peace signed at Paris will be only a truce, and every nation will resume war preparations on a bigger scale than ever. Taxes in the United States to cover these preparations would run into hundreds of millions of dollars a year. Most of this burden would be in the form of taxes on incomes and business profits."

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Decision on the military and naval forces which the United States would furnish if occasion arose, rests with the Congress of the United States, the Senator explained, passing to another important question. The Executive Council of the league, according to the covenant, decides what each nation should furnish. Then, said the Senator, it is left to each nation to decide whether it will.

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Against the argument that the league meant the surrender of the Monroe Doctrine, the Senator recited that the Monroe Doctrine, a century ago, had served notice on European and Asiatic nations that no encroachments on American shores would be tolerated. Paralleling this doctrine, he set forth the doctrine of the covenant that "the League of Nations proposes to outlaw any nation which would undertake any aggression." The immigration question, like tax and marriage, is an internal question, Senator Hitchcock continued, and he

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## FOOD FOR GERMANS AWAITING DELIVERY

Large Quantities of American and British Foodstuffs to Be Shipped on Receipt of the Gold Payment in Brussels

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—German Government wireless messages state that the chief of the British commission in Spa announced in a note that approximately \$35,000,000 worth of American, and \$20,000,000 worth of British, foodstuffs await immediate delivery in fulfillment of the Brussels agreement. When gold for payment reaches Brussels, as it will do almost immediately, transportation can begin. A report from Switzerland states that the value of foodstuffs deposited there for Germany is 1,000,000,000 francs, but these can be taken over only after the signing of preliminary peace.

Meanwhile, the Rotterdam negotiations between Germany and the Allies continue, and on Saturday the French representatives agreed to deliver a large quantity of palm kernels from the colonies.

A condensed milk purchase to the extent of 25,000 cases, each containing 48 one-pound tins, was also arranged, and 50,000 tons of fat and lard are ready for delivery when paid for. The goods, throughout are of American origin, and tests show that the quality is good.

#### Bill to Dissolve Navy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Wednesday)—A Weimar dispatch states that a bill has been introduced into the National Assembly empowering the president to dissolve the existing naval formations and form a provisional marine force for coastal defense pending the final settlement of the constitution and of a state defense force. Gustave Noske, the War Minister, is quoted as having informed the assembly that the concentration of Czech troops on the frontier in the Galatz area has increased, and measures have been taken to repel invasion.

#### BLUE-SKY STOCK SELLING ISSUE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following an investigation of blue-sky stock-selling companies by the state attorney-general's offices, notices have been sent to 50 such concerns by the office of the Secretary of State of Illinois ordering them to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked.

#### DOLLAR ABOVE PAR IN NORWAY

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—For the first time since November, 1915, the dollar is quoted above par in Norway, Consul-General Letcher, at Christiania, reports.

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#### THE ART OF DRESS

FEW ITEMS OF PERSONAL ADORNMENT COST SO LITTLE AND BEAUTIFUL SO MUCH AS

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VERDUN IN NEED OF  
A GODMOTHERBy special correspondent of The Christian  
Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Mairie of Verdun is about to return to the old city, abandoning 66 Rue de Bellevue, Paris, where it had taken refuge during the most tragic hours of the war. In March, the civil authority of the valiant town, whose heroic resistance will ever remain a unique page in the history of the world, will return to the battered Hotel de Ville, one of the few large edifices still standing in the ruined town.

Of the picturesque, rather gloomy, Verdun of yore nothing exists. Gone are the rich quarters of the town; destroyed are the numerous "confreries"—sweet shops—where the famous "dragées" of Verdun had been sold for many generations in the dainty cardboard boxes, some of which, dating from the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, are now rare curios, much appreciated by art collectors. Still the skeletons of many houses remain standing, but if one penetrates into the courtyard, one stumbles up against great heaps of what is now rubbish, and what were perhaps the cherished possessions of some family; and one catches a glimpse of a cold, gray sky through the roofless aperture of what is no longer a house.

Before the war, Verdun numbered some 2200 houses—today 20, at the most, are still habitable. The complete ruin of the city is not only the work of the intense bombardment to which it was submitted for so long, but has also been caused in great part by the slackness of French "administration." Since the armistice no effort has been made to save the few houses a couple of hundred—which, if repaired immediately, would have offered some sort of shelter for the few inhabitants who have returned to Verdun, and at least might have been saved from complete ruin. Only 150 civilians have returned to Verdun, which before the war had some 14,000 inhabitants. These few pioneers are, for the most part, peasants, who have returned to the suburbs of the city to till the soil.

## Reconstruction Problems

The question of the reconstruction of the city—one of the most important of the vast problems known as the reconstruction of the devastated districts—is hampered by many material circumstances, which are at the base of the economic confusion reigning in France at present. The transport crisis is naturally in a large part responsible for the impossibility of undertaking any definite reconstruction, whilst lack of labor still further complicates the situation. Several hundred German prisoners had been promised to the municipality of Verdun to help clear up the debris, but only a few were actually sent. It is, moreover, impossible to proceed to the clearing up of the accumulated ruins, until the government allows the inhabitants to return to their city, and to see it, in the ruins of what was once their homes, they can find some of their possessions. For the sense of property is highly developed in France!

However, the municipality of Verdun has drawn up certain definite plans concerning the reconstruction of the town, which will be rebuilt on its former site. Its physiognomy, however, is to be considerably changed; the gloomy citadel will no longer be surrounded by fortifications, which will be unnecessary, since the frontier of France is advanced to the Rhine. It will no longer be a garrison town, but will gradually become a large and prosperous industrial center.

## Narrow Streets to Go

Its old, sinuous, narrow streets, delightfully picturesque, will be replaced by wide thoroughfares, into which light and air will penetrate. The left side of the Rue Mazel, the most important street of old Verdun, will be done away with, and a large boulevard will take its place. On the Place de la Magdeleine, which will be called the Place du Maréchal Pétain—a large monument will commemorate the magnificent resistance of Verdun. The Rue Neuve and the Rue des Noyers will be transformed into a fine boulevard, whilst the ancient Chaussee tower, which, surprising to state, still remains standing, will be liberated from the smothering atmosphere of the neighboring streets. Of the picturesque old houses which bordered the Meuse nothing remains; they will be replaced by a wide boulevard.

A new Verdun, bright, sunny, and modern, is about to rise on the ruins of the dauntless city which broke the German strength. Verdun saved the world; yet Verdun, perhaps alone of all the heroic French cities of the war, has no "godmother"—no "marraine." Rheims, Lille, Arras, Douai—each has a great French or allied city which has pledged itself to help resuscitate and start anew. Verdun faces the situation alone, and it will not be least to its glory that it should face its new duties with the same indomitable spirit with which it faced the repeated German onslaughts. Yet one cannot help regretting that Verdun should not have its "marraine"—its fairy godmother—who would adequately express the immense debt of gratitude the whole of the civilized world owes to the gray, gloomy, old city.

## AUSTRALIA FOR WHITE RACES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—The Bishop of Bathurst, New South Wales, Director of Education, Australian Imperial forces, speaking at Bedford College recently, described Australia as the most British of all the dominions of the Empire. It was, he declared, more British than London, for 98 per cent of Australia's population was of British descent. Australia was determined that the country was to be a white country—a country of one stock and one race. That was a fixed, an immovable conviction within the hearts of the Australian people themselves. Referring to their

views expressed at the Peace Conference with reference to the Pacific islands, he said there was no question that behind those opinions were the feelings of the people of Australia themselves. They had known in the past how very lightly and easily things might be decided in Downing Street about the future of the Pacific which looked so easy to mark out on a map. But those who lived in Australia and knew the trade conditions and the conditions of national defense could see some future danger shading. They wanted to make their country safe for those who would come after them.

## LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 629)

## Vigilance as to Language

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Are we sufficiently alive to the need in these days of remembrance of that maxim of the great John Hampden to the effect that "The price of liberty is eternal vigilance"? I think not. For we notice on every side and every day that we are the exact reverse of vigilant regarding our own individual rights and liberties, to say nothing of those of the general public. Too commonly we are content to be merely weak "good fellows," ready at any moment to sign any petition that comes along, yes, and petitions to the exact contrary also! And we are as ready to "sign back" at any public abuse or covert encroachment on the part of a ministerial clique or a designing hierarchy, so long as any such infringement or conspiracy does not immediately or directly affect ourselves, individually regarded. And just as commonly we are apt to disregard entirely all public questions and public interests; or save only when they are arbitrarily thrust upon our attention, willy-nilly. And thus, however "good" may be our "intentions," we are incompetent either to think or vote intelligently, because of our lack of any actual knowledge or ready apprehension, of the genuine issues at stake. In short, we too commonly prefer to let "others" do our "thinking" for us, much as the German masses let their Prussian masters do their "thinking." With what disastrous consequences to the whole world we are only too well aware!

But what most concerns us today, as Americans, is the immediate situation which confronts us as in the present menace to our language; since such menace vitally concerns the integrity of our national institutions and jeopardizes the very foundations of our republic. For our Anglo-Saxon civilization is, today, every bit as much menaced by "barbarians" from within (or by hyphenates and aliens) as ever was the Roman Empire by barbarians from without. There is but a distinction in terms, not in reality. For our "barbarians," whether hyphenates, aliens, or an alien church, would as swiftly and effectively sweep away every vestige of our language and civilization, once they were afforded the opportunity, as did the "barbarians" of the Roman Empire. They do but await the "opportune moment," or "Day," as did the erstwhile Kaiser and his militaristic junta. Meanwhile they are doing everything in their power to hasten that "Day." First and chiefest amongst their attempts has been, and is, the corruption and gradual elimination of the English language, or its subordination in the schools to alien tongues. To be sure, there neither had been, nor is, any perfect general accord as to ultimate ends, as between hyphenates, aliens, and an alien hierarchy; but there has been, and is, the most perfect accord in regard to first means and methods. That, needless to repeat, is a common assault upon the national language. It matters little to them whether or not the hyphenates are only to make their particular language predominant in states and sections, or whether the outright aliens have ulterior motives of another nature, or whether again an alien hierarchy cherishes hopes of supreme temporal power, as of old; it matters only for the moment that they should all strive to smash the first bulwark of our Anglo-Saxon civilization and of the republic. Surely, then, it is high time to sound the Liberty Bell and to awake to the imminent danger.

I write, not as a bigot at all (for I detest fanaticism of whatever category), but as a citizen. Only fools cry "Peace! Peace!" when there is no peace. Only weaklings and blockheads insist on "Peace at any price!" And only "slackers" and anarchists are deaf and blind to all appeals to public duty and individual responsibility. Hence the high need of recalling those words of John Hampden, to wit:

The Price of Liberty is eternal vigilance!

It is indeed, and ever was, and must be.

(Signed) JOHN OXENDON.  
Buffalo, New York, March 7, 1919.

(No. 655)

## Why Dry Towns Voted "Yes"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I see by the papers that they are trying to analyze why so many dry towns voted yes recently. Orange and Athol would have voted no if the people had used their usual efforts to make the town vote no. Personally I spoke to the men who should lead the no vote before town meeting and they did not think it necessary to exert themselves at all in Orange.

The temperance people need to be stirred up to keep up their work diligently to meet the efforts which will be put forth by the liquor men to defeat national prohibition. You know this without my saying so.

(Signed) STEPHEN E. FRENCH.  
Orange, Massachusetts, March 17, 1919.

## WAR PIGEONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Four o'clock on a July morning in Middle England and a sleepy little boy of 10 is awakened by a big brother shaking him and whispering, "I've fed the pigeons, get up and help me to catch them and put them in the basket; the train goes at half-past five." The little red-haired boy lay and blinked. It seemed terribly early; not a maid was stirring; only the sparrows were twittering in the creepers outside and a thrush singing in the big pear tree—and they had probably only just begun, he thought; but then the honor of the thing came over him; the honor of taking the pigeons to the station for the first time and seeing them safely on their journey north—and then there was a wild scramble into his clothes; such abominations as were better left unsaid and altogether unutterable hair brushings, and in a trice he was in the garden beside the big brother, watching the sturdy homers gobble up their tick beans and wash them down with some drink from a fountain. That meal had to last some of them a long time, and it seemed as if they knew it, and fed accordingly.

It was a young birds' day today. The fathers and mothers of families were to be left in peace while the five-months-old youngsters, who had done a circle of half a dozen places within 20 miles just to give them the general lay of the land, were off on the second of their 50-mile jaunts which would ultimately end in Scotland and bring them fame and prizes if they played the game true to their family traditions. Very strong and hardy they looked. There were blue checkers, red checkers, sandies, and clear blues, and one funny pied one with a white head and flight feathers; but a good homer can no more be a bad color than a good horse can, and no one cared whether they were red or blue so long as their chests and their flight feathers were broad and their eyes bold and bright.

It luckily wasn't a very long way to the nearest tram, and the little boy was glad of it, because the pigeons would insist on crowding into one end of the basket and tipping it up, and the constant balancing was tiresome. The streets were empty of all but the very earliest workmen, with their dinner basins wrapped in red handkerchiefs, and won't-go-home-till-morning cats strolled unconcernedly along the gutters—the little boy had never been out so early before in his life.

The tram was fortunately empty, too, so the basket was hoisted up on to the seat beside him and he satisfied himself that the label was properly directed to the "Stationmaster at star." Please liberate nine birds, state time on back of label and return hamper to —. Never had the small boy felt quite so important before, as he carried his precious burden into the station and paid its fare. The porter was a pigeon-keeper himself, and talked while they waited for the change, just as if the boy thought on his way home, "Just as if I was grown up."

"Young birds this time, eh? That's a pretty long toss you're giving them; have you lost any since they started?" And the red-headed one smiled with pride as he answered: "Only one, and that was the first time out. They're going to race next month."

Four hours later the train pulled up at a tiny station among the hills. The sun was warm now and a fresh breeze was throwing fleecy clouds out of the west, one after another. Ten baskets appeared from the luggage van. Carefully the station master and old John, the porter, carried them to the end of the platform, clear of the telegraph wires, for they loved them, too, and many a time they had kept them back during a storm, and had fed them and saved them from disaster.

"Quite a lot today, John," quoth the station master, "and a fine day for 'em. That's a good looking lot," as the boy's basket was produced. "Now, then, up with the lids, and with a mighty flutter and scuffle a hundred birds flung themselves into the air, mad with joy to feel the wind beneath their wings again.

Higher and higher they circle until they are only specks in the blue. "They knew the way," mutters old John, shading his eyes with his hand as the whole flock, as if in response to a signal from the South, head away in a bee line that takes them out of sight in a moment. "They'll be home afore dinner, the best of 'em, and the rest afore dark, on such a day," prophesies the porter, as he piles the empty baskets, ready for the down train; "but I be main sorry for 'em when it comes on fog or rain."

Back in the midland town the little boy has had his breakfast and gone to school, and his early morning adventures lose nothing in the telling. For once he runs all the way home without stopping. There were his big brothers, home early from business, standing by the pigeon place, and there, on the roof, were three of the precious voyagers, as fresh as paint. What tricks they take as soon as they come in! After dinner there are two more, looking as though a hundred miles was a regular morning fly. Three more are home before afternoon school is over and the last one, and rather a weary one, but not too weary to eat and drink drops through the wire just as dusk is falling.

All over the country it was going on, and had been for generations, and thousands of homers were proving their qualities of speed and courage in tests, which only the truest metal could survive.

The small boy grew up and went abroad, but the family remained, and one uncle carried on the tradition year after year. A prize or two, and a dozen fine flights, came from the little loft in his country garden each year and he kept only the very best.

Then came the war, and the newspapers began to talk of the prowess of the homing pigeon by land and sea. The boy was curious to hear how the family strain had fared, so he wrote

to his uncle, and his answer inclosed this cutting from the local paper with the comment: "What do you think of this? I wasn't too old to help after all."

PIGEONS MENTIONED IN  
DISPATCHES

Honor for Local Fancier

The mentioning of a pigeon in military dispatches is one of the most notable features of the present war. Many thoroughbred birds have been given to the government by patriotic breeders and now a list has just been sent out of birds which have done special work on the French front in recent operations.

It is pleasing to know that a local fancier has probably the highest percentage in the whole list. Mr. — of — having six birds mentioned out of 26 which he has given to the government.

The official letter accompanying the list says:

The Field Marshal wishes to thank you and all other breeders of homing pigeons who have so generously and patriotically contributed birds to the pigeon service, for the valuable assistance that you have rendered thereby to His Majesty's forces.

Reports from France indicate that many lives have been saved and the success of the operations assisted in an ever-increasing number of cases by the action of these birds.

So the red-haired boy remembered the first time he got up at four o'clock, and determined to write it down.

## MEXICAN FINANCE

From an article in the New York Tribune from its correspondent in Mexico City.

Nothing could be more opportune at this time than the proposed visit to Mexico of a committee of American, French and British financiers. They will be received courteously, hospitably, and it is the impression here in well-informed circles that the government will lay its cards face up on the table.

But, to quote a Mexican gentleman who knows conditions here, they will find that revolution has been succeeded by evolution, that Mexico today has sufficient means for actual expenses, and needs money only for the purposes of reconstruction. Once a friendly understanding has been reached, the financial situation will quickly right itself. In his opinion, as it will involve the matter of credits rather than of cash. And there is every reason to hope, from the Mexican point of view, that the few existing differences are now being adjusted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to both sides.

The evolution will frankly welcome foreign capital; the revolution will not be obtained at any price. The revolution maintained itself by revolutionary methods. The evolution will be developed by constructive methods. The first step has been taken in the establishment of metal currency, which is abundant, at least in this city, where exchange is maintained at the rate of one peso and 90 centavos to the American dollar.

The Mexican problem is triangular. It involves:

1. Either a foreign loan or increased revenues to meet the cost of necessary reconstruction work and for the expansion of agricultural interests.
2. Settlement of the controversy over petroleum.
3. Adjustment of the claims of foreign bondholders of the railways, which have been nationalized.

## Complex but Solvable

To the Mexican who faces conditions here, whose present living and future state depend upon the security of internal credits, his side of the triangle is all-important. To the foreigner, whether American, French or British, either petroleum or railways looms much larger. To an unjudicious observer whose interests are aloof from Mexico and from foreign capital invested here as well, the problem is complex, and equally important in all phases, but by no means impossible of solution.

Mexico has been trying to work out a financial system adapted to present-day conditions. To this end President Carranza appointed a Comisión de Reorganización Administrativa y Financiera, which at once availed itself of the services of foreign economists. A preliminary survey of the Mexican revenue and of the system, was published in July last by Dr. Henry Alfred E. Chandler, professor of economics in Columbia University, with a foreword by Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman, of the same institution. Professor Seligman pointed out that "a fundamental defect of the old system was the multiplicity of taxes." And he asserted that "just as the French Revolution swept away at one blow the heterogeneous mass of complicated medieval taxes in order to replace them by a small number of well-selected imposts, so the first task of the fiscal reformer in Mexico must be to introduce simplicity in the tax system. A few carefully chosen sources of revenue will be preferable to a jumble of partial and ineffective imposts."

This statement, much amplified by Professor Chandler, has been deeply pondered by Mexican statesmen. To prevent waste of public funds and to develop a modern system of accounting, Henry Bruere, of New York, was invited to bring to Mexico a staff of accountants in order to install an audit office, and notwithstanding some opposition on the part of under officials, this system is now in operation. But, having taken counsel of American and other experts, the Carranza administration decided upon the most sweeping reforms.

Reforms Instituted

Luis Cabrera, formerly Secretary of Hacienda (Treasury), in a conversation with me some days ago, used a homely illustration to describe the situation. "Vegetation is so rank in our country," he said, "that before we can do any planting we have to set fire to the fields. It seemed to me that in

the multiplicity of laws and precedents we had inherited in relation to financial matters, there was nothing to do but destroy before trying to build anew. Naturally every change brought a storm of protests, but we weathered the storms.

"I found, for instance, that we were not taxing exports, and as our exports are entirely raw materials, it seemed to me that we were overlooking an excellent source of revenue.

"When it became known that export taxes were in contemplation, I received a request for an interview from a lawyer, and when he came he brought with him a stack of books, all, he informed me, the highest authorities on economics and taxation, in order to prove that export taxes were impossible. 'Neither Great Britain, nor France, nor Germany, nor the United States uses the export tax,' he said. 'It is contrary to the policy of all civilized countries.'

"It was in vain that I pointed out to him that the countries he named exported chiefly manufactured goods, not raw materials, and that our country differed in all respects from the economic policies of the powers he named. 'He went away despairing of the future of Mexico and convinced that it was useless to argue with a man who couldn't see reason.'

"Ten years from now he may be able to realize that we were right, for we obtained a large and necessary increase of revenue in a way which the people have hardly felt."

## Revenues Increase

On the same excellent authority I am able to say that the increase in the federal revenues during the last three months has been so great as to inspire new confidence throughout the Administration.

In a message to Congress last fall, President Carranza announced that the government had been able to cover "all indispensable expenditures" out of the federal revenues.

While the government is paying its way, and may be able to do much better in the future, it must be admitted that payment of interest on foreign loans has not been met. The Treasury Department figured that as the government was wholly dependent upon immediate income, actual running expenses must first be paid, and that it was better to pay the interest in part only until better times were at hand.

There has been no disposition, however, to repudiate any legitimate claim. It is true that at the beginning of the Constitutional Government it was resolved to repudiate all the loans Huerta might have made abroad, but to again quote President Carranza's message to Congress:

"Nevertheless, the Constitutional Government does not shrink the recognition of all legitimate obligations contracted previous to the revolution, and consequently considers as outstanding the debts covered by Huerta's administration with bonds or funds acquired by means of unlawful loans."

Maintenance of the army has naturally been the largest item of expense up to the present time, and will continue to be so until the few remaining "istas" are wiped out. The cost of civil war in contrast to civil government is strikingly shown in figures supplied by the General Treasury covering the revolution's disbursements from the beginning of General Carranza's struggle against Huerta up to 1917, following his election as President of the republic. The total receipts for taxes collected by the Treasury in this period were: pesos, 75,000,000 gold and 236,000,000 paper. The disbursements were: pesos, 95,417,400 gold and 855,818,900 paper. The War Department received: pesos, 61,554,096 gold and 658,800,958 paper.

## EQUAL SUFFRAGE ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office  
"CHEYENNE, Wyoming.—Dec. 10, the anniversary of the signing of the Wyoming Equal Suffrage Act—the first act passed by the first territorial Legislature—will be celebrated hereafter in the public schools of the State.

## Why Not Try It

There is wonderful flavoring in this little bottle. It serves in so many ways. Try a few drops of

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THE OLD SONGS OF  
YESTERDAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Came ye ever by Turnham Toll?

That is a question haunting the thoughts of one who as a youth in school sang the old songs of England. Oh, ye-ho, Ho, ye-ho! "I'm for the ferry!" (The briars in the bud, the sun going down.)

And it's late as it is, and I haven't a penny.  
And how shall I get me to Twickenham town?

Thus question to question is added. And for answer is heard:

Ho, ye-ho! Ho, ye-ho!

Ah! Where marches now the gallant host of British Grenadiers, who once gladdened our hearts with their rhythmic

Tow-row, row-row, row-row-row,

like the marching roll of the soul-compelling drum? And where is that other muster of heroes, the Old Brigade, who, in tuneful ranks aligned, shoulder to shoulder, blade by blade, colors flying and bugles calling clear, swept into action and on to glorious cantatory victory, what time the waning moon and stars proclaimed night's cheerless noon and on rampart, fort and tented ground, the sentry walked his lonely round?

Then farewell, my trim-built wherry;

chants the retiring waterman no more; and now that he is silent, one may see who holds the silken watch, and where is Nancy Lee, who once upon a time used to stand and wave her hand to Jack at sea? Gone! Gone in company with the three poor sailor men awaiting their passage to the Islands of the Blest, in the quiet sea of dear recollection. There, and there only, is to be heard the heart-lifting chorus of

Cheer, boys, Cheer!

while winter winds blow high, blow low, and perchance, in softer mood, one's inner voice tells how all in the downs Black-eyed Susan sought her true love, what time he lay all the day in the Bay of Biscay, O!

The dusky dawn rides down the sky, now as ever in past days, and a southerly wind and a cloudy sky proclaim a hunting morning still, but no more in lusty chorus are they hailed; and John Peel with his coat so gay, kenneled so well at break of day, rides no more with his horse and his hounds in the morning. Still, here and there in the schools, it may be heard that the hunt is up, the hunt is up! And the lusty horn bids the morn arise, or lords and ladies gay are bidden to awaken and join the merry rout of horse and hound and hunting spear. How the school used to gather its breath, and break, full-throatedly joyful into the assurance that

We can show you where he lies  
Fleet of foot and tall of size;  
We can show the marks he made  
When 'gainst the oak his antlers frayed,  
And you shall see him brought to bay:  
Waken, lords and ladies gay.

The chough and crow to roost are gone, apparently for good, and the light that danced upon the fen, as the owl sat on the tree, has lighted into the quiet halls of memory the merry men who were then abroad, as well as the brave-hearted fisher crew who cast their nets in Largo Bay. Over the back of nowhere have they marched, in company with that grim-purposed, stern-voiced host, once wont in rolling bass and sounding baritone to assure the world that should anything, that should not, happen to Tre-lawney, there were thrice 3000 Cornish men would know the reason why.

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SUBSIDIES TO ART IN  
HOLLAND DISCUSSEDBy The Christian Science Monitor special  
correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—At a recent sitting of the Second Chamber, art and natural science were under discussion. The Social Democratic leader expatiated on the strong opposition offered by the Right to a certain lower order of art, such as, for instance, the film performances. He urged that, to counteract the influence of such performances, good art at low fees should be placed within reach of the public. Musical and dramatic art has got into such a position that appeal had had to be made to public funds. Private exploitation had had its day, good art was expensive, and it was even ousted from its legitimate position by "public amusements." Considering what a large public was drawn by popular theatrical and musical performances, it was clear that positive efforts were worth more than a negative combat against inferior art. The authorities must take into account the promotion of art as a useful work for the people, and not as an ornament.

The Roman Catholic leader declared that the Right would only give its positive support to art that was really good. Subsidies had to be systematically granted, but then the Chamber would have to decide what really good art was. What did the other speakers and the government consider was the criterion? If they were unable to answer this question, the speaker said he could not vote for subsidies.

Another speaker said the authorities could not decide what good art was, and for that reason the authorities must not grant any subsidies.

The Minister, Mr. de Visser, said he proposed to form a commission to judge whether it was necessary to subsidize good art. If this were answered in the affirmative, the question of carrying it out would have to be decided.

## BLOW TO GERMAN PAPERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office  
CINCINNATI, Ohio.—Two German language daily newspapers in this city and many others throughout Ohio will be affected by the law, made effective by the signature of Governor Cox, which removes the necessity for municipalities and counties to publish official notices in German language papers. A law hitherto had required that the notices appear in a foreign language publication. Because this advertising meant thousands of dollars annually to the German papers its loss will be a serious blow which several of the publications may not survive.

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No Blowouts

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CANADIAN TARIFF  
RESOLUTION FAILS

Government Secures Majority of 54 Votes, in Spite of the Fact That Many Government Members Favored the Resolution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—On Tuesday, the government, by a vote of 115 to 61, defeated the Opposition tariff resolution offered in the House of Commons in amendment to the motion to go into supply, the majority thereby being 54. In spite of the fact that the fundamental laid down in the resolution were favored by many of the government members who spoke, including two ministers. There were no bolters on the government side.

The Hon. Frank Carvell, Minister of Public Works, while declaring himself as opposed to the idea of protection, stated that he had joined the government for the period of the war and of demobilization, that his contract was not yet completed, and that he would have no part in voting the government out of power. The Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Agriculture, spoke along the same lines.

Two members of the Opposition spoke and voted against the Opposition amendment. Mr. Machray of Sherbrooke, who is a pulp and paper man, declared that Canada had to have protection, and that the present time was no time to "bid for votes." Mr. Lapointe, of the St. James division of Montreal, stated that he represented a manufacturing constituency, and that he frankly stood by the resolution of the Montreal Board of Trade. The Hon. W. S. Fielding, former Minister of Finance in the Laurier Government, could not bring himself even to vote for reciprocity.

## Details of Amendment

The amendment which was moved by Mr. A. R. McMaster, member for Brome, Quebec, was a lengthy one, the main points of which were as follows:

1. Repeal of the extra war duty of 5 per cent on goods from Great Britain and of 7½ per cent on goods coming from other countries;

2. Acceptance of the reciprocity agreement with the United States;

3. Elimination of duties on foodstuffs;

4. Elimination of duty on machinery needed on farms, mining, fishery and lumber;

5. General downward revision of the tariff made after careful investigation and with the object of relieving the consumer and of bringing more revenue into the coffers of the state.

In the course of his remarks, speaking on the subject of reciprocity with the United States, the speaker said that it would not involve a great loss to the country if there had been reciprocity between the United States and Canada in the year 1919. Canada would have remitted duties amounting to \$2,500,000 and the United States would have remitted duties totaling \$2,000,000. But since then matters had changed. The elimination of duties on foodstuffs would mean a loss of revenue of over \$14,000,000; on agricultural implements of nearly \$1,500,000, and on oils of all sorts over \$2,500,000. However, even the elimination of that would not make any substantial inroads on the revenue. The country today was raising a substantial amount of its revenues by direct taxation. In 1919 Great Britain raised 81 per cent of its revenue by direct taxation, the United States 69 per cent and Canada only 11 per cent.

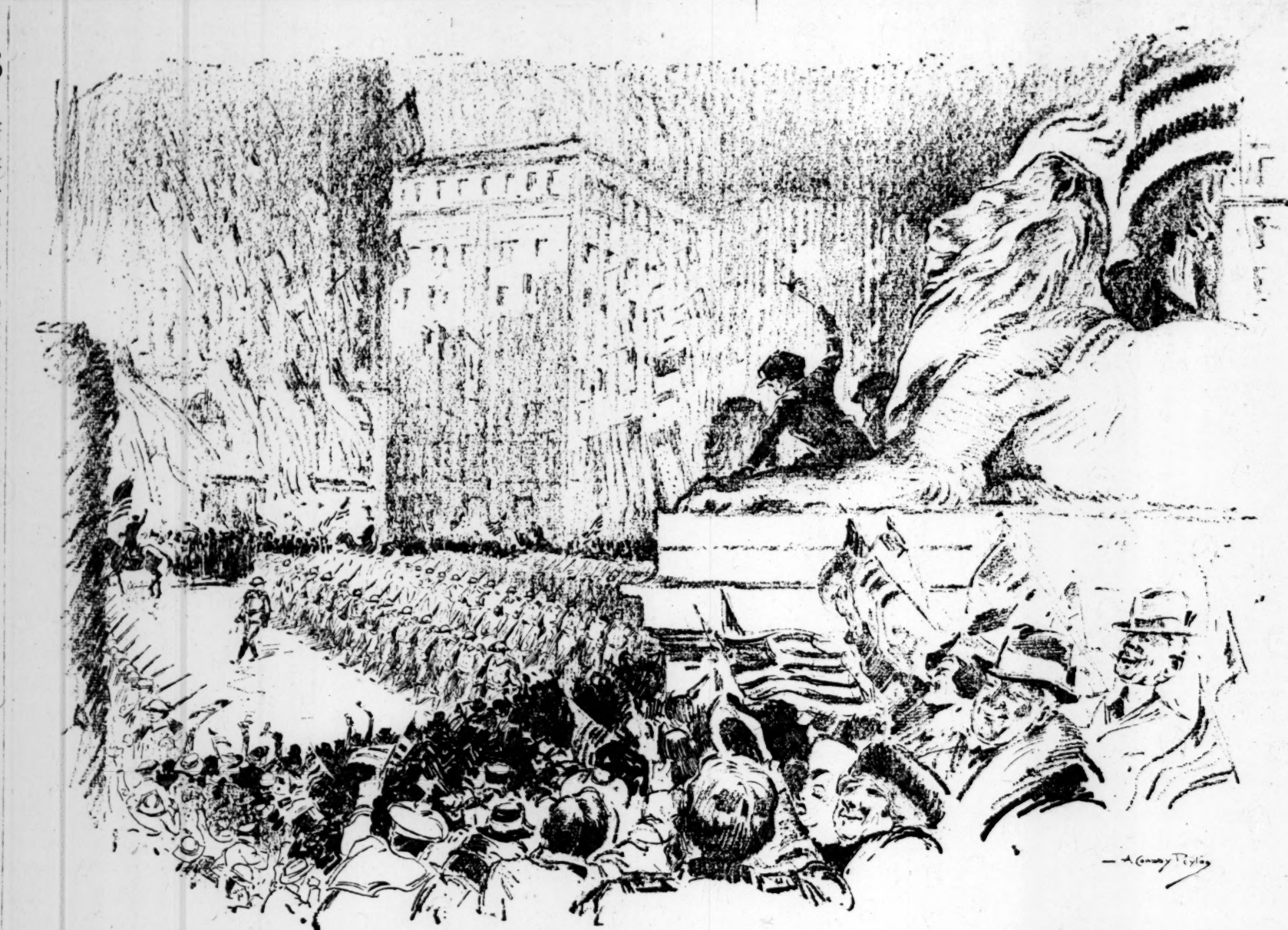
## High Tariff Dropped

The United States, continued the speaker, had long been regarded as an exponent of a high protective tariff, but this had changed. The United States was now taking its revenue by direct taxation from the pockets of those best able to pay. Drawing an analogy from the United States Mr. McMaster claimed that Canada should be able to raise by direct taxation \$23,350,000 per annum, and without hearing too hard upon the rich with small means. He drew an unfavorable comparison between the United States and Canada, declaring that many articles such as farm implements, horses and cattle were on the free list in the former country while in Canada there were substantial duties to be paid. In the same manner lumber in the American Northwest was free, but in Canada it was heavily taxed.

In a short speech replying to Mr. McMaster, the acting Prime Minister, Sir Thomas White, argued that the present was not the time to bring forward a tariff resolution in the House of Commons. He characterized the amendment as a want of confidence motion masquerading in the guise of a tariff policy. Sir Thomas added that when the budget was introduced, he believed that the people of Canada would find that the policy of the government on the tariff was one which they could support. There would be proposals and revisions. He asked members in discussing the subject to bear in mind that this was still a war year, and that the expenditures were still on a war scale.

CONNECTICUT D. A. R.  
OFFICERS ELECTED

NORWALK, Connecticut—Mrs. George Maynard Minor of New London, was endorsed for president-general of the National Society, D. A. R., at the twenty-sixth annual conference of regents, delegates and alternates elected to represent Connecticut at the twenty-eighth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution. State officers were elected as follows: State Regent, Mrs. John Laidlaw Buel, Litchfield, vice-regent, Mrs. Charles H. Bissell, Southington, recording secretary, Mrs. Starr C. Barnum, Danbury, treasurer, Miss Jennie Loomis, Windsor.



Twenty-seventh division marching up Fifth Avenue past the New York Public Library

DEMOBILIZATION  
OF 27TH BEGUN

Various Units of Division Return to Camp After Their Parade of Welcome Up Fifth Avenue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The various units of the twenty-seventh division of the American expeditionary force returned to camp yesterday, after Tuesday's historic parade of welcome, and the business of their demobilization has now begun. It is believed that within the next month the men will be back home. The division will be reorganized, but the old twenty-seventh in reality passed out of existence as it marched up Fifth Avenue on Monday, just as the old New York National Guard became a thing of the past when it was merged into the federal forces, just before it went into camp at Spartanburg, preparatory to sailing for France and the Hindenburg line.

Fifth Avenue last night was more clearly an amber glow than on the night before. For after the parade thousands of the millions who had jammed the grandstands, curbs, steps, shop and loft windows, roofs and trees, refused to go home, and the military atmosphere of the day gave place to one of high carnival throughout the evening. The celebration of the populace was not as questionably enthusiastic as that which ended Armistice Day last Nov. 11. The jollity was much more restrained, it held itself within reasonable bounds. But it was none the less genuine in its rough spontaneity.

THREE ARRESTED ON  
CHARGE OF SMUGGLING

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR  
ST. ALBANS, Vermont—Charged with smuggling intoxicating liquors into this city from the Dominion of Canada, Robert P. Cullen, J. A. Lynch and Arnold McConnell, engineer, fireman and forward brakeman respectively on a through freight train running between this city and St. Johnsbury, Vermont, were arrested on Tuesday night by United States customs officials and a quantity of liquor hidden in the train was seized. The men have been held in bonds of \$200 each for appearance at the May term of the United States Court at Windsor, Vermont.

TEACHERS MAY QUIT  
TO ENFORCE DEMAND

PITTSBURGH, Pennsylvania—Resignations of at least one-third of Pittsburgh's public school teachers are declared possible if opposition to the Woodruff Bill to increase teachers' pay throughout the State develops to the menacing point.

"If the reported opposition to this bill proves strong, it will bring about a serious condition in the Pittsburgh school," John H. Adams, president of the Teachers Association, said. "The teachers are working to secure higher pay. If this is not granted, individual action will be taken; that is, a great many will be compelled to resign and get work that pays a living wage."

CONDITIONS IN EGYPT  
ARE REPORTED BETTER

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR FROM ITS WASHINGTON NEWS OFFICE  
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Conditions in Egypt are reported better, William Phillips, Acting Secretary of State, announced yesterday. Practically all the railway stations in the Minufia district have been destroyed, but the main lines of communication north of Cairo have been

restored, the stations occupied, and a system of patrols established.

The State Department reports the Bedouins active in large numbers, especially in the Beheral Province, and near Kohanda, where disorderly mobs, instigated by agitators, have systematically carried on a campaign of looting and devastation. The peasants appropriated the grain belonging to the State, and burned many buildings. Mobs overpowered the police and raised the Turkish flag. At Saff, the Agricultural Bank was looted and burned. Patrol aeroplanes have used machine-guns and dropped bombs in attempts to quell the riot.

SCHOOL NEEDS  
ARE OUTLINED

Equalization Fund to Supplement Local Massachusetts Appropriations Is Advocated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—That the schools of this State are not up to the standard was asserted by Senator George D. Chamberlain of Springfield, in the course of his speech before the members of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce at their monthly meeting in this city yesterday. "It is the consensus of opinion of those who have given serious thought to the matter," said the senator, "that the schools of the State are not now meeting the whole need. Present conditions do not provide an equal opportunity for children of different communities. The commission is urging the creation of an equalization fund to supplement local appropriations and put in the right kind of teachers."

Senator Chamberlain, who is chairman of the special legislative recess commission on education, spoke of the legislation proposed in the 17 bills introduced by the commission following its investigation. Several of these were considered vital by the senator, inasmuch as they were needed by the State if it was to regain its leadership among states in educational matters. That the public, especially the business men of the State, should study the report of the commission, propose amendments, and give consideration to the educational problems confronting Massachusetts at this time, was a request made by the senator in closing his address.

Charles W. Elliot, president-emeritus of Harvard University, although in favor of most of the legislation, declared that "we won't get anywhere with it unless the disposition of communities changes regarding the expenditure of money for education. The actual problem is to get more money for public education. Better education will cost more, but will pay for itself over and over again, as well as contribute its full share to the permanency of the American race."

## PRESIDENT CARRANZA ON TOUR

MEXICO CITY, Mexico—President Carranza, with a large party, including United States journalists, left yesterday for Guadalajara.

WASTE ALLEGED  
IN BOSTON'S RULE

Opposition to Proposed Annexation Measures—Bill by Mayor Peters Is Withdrawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—"Boston is the most wasteful and most extravagantly operated city in the United States," declared Felix Rackemann of Milton in opposing the Greater Boston Annexation Bill before the legislative Committee on Metropolitan Affairs yesterday. "After comparing its expenses with those of the largest cities in the country, I find that it leads the list in appropriations for its finance, fire, police, health, highways and schools departments. I also find that in seven of the larger cities in Massachusetts the combined population of which equals that of Boston, the administration costs are 33 1-3 per cent lower than those in this city. It is obvious that if Boston were to gather in the 31 cities and towns proposed in this bill it would benefit to a large degree." Mr. Rackemann then answered in detail the arguments in favor of the proposition.

Corporation Counsel Alexander Whitefield, speaking for Boston, withdrew the bill providing for annexation offered by Mayor Peters. He said the Boston executive is in favor of a measure introduced on petition of March P. Bennett, which provides for a federation of metropolitan Boston cities and towns and providing for an advisory council of their representatives to suggest administrative methods. The measure also contains a provision designed to have the National Census Bureau in tabulating the population of Boston combine in it all the other populations in neighboring communities.

Representative George S. Baldwin of Brookline opposed passage of any legislation which would annex his community to Boston.

J. Weston Allen of Newton, in opposition, said that large cities are not always as well governed as the smaller communities. "Small cities as a rule conduct their business more efficiently," he said.

Representative Wesley Monk of Watertown, after stating that in pre-revolutionary times, his town was a competitor of Boston as a leader among the communities of the State, expressed the opinion that "Boston is asking for this legislation in order to increase its revenues."

CHICAGO REFORM  
PLANS TO BE URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Whether the present State Legislature votes in favor of the bills introduced by civic organizations in Chicago favoring a city manager plan for this city, and providing for other local government reforms, the various organizations ex-

pect to carry on their campaign until as many improvements as possible are brought about, according to George C. Sikes, who is working on problems of reorganization of local government for the Chicago Bureau of Efficiency.

The proposals of the civic organizations include, in addition to the city manager plan, non-partisan elections, reduction in the number of aldermen, with four-year terms subject to recall at the end of one year's service; appointment of the city clerk and treasurer by the city council, and recall of the Mayor while he is elected by popular vote.

Gen. Morris Schaff of the commission, while defending the efficiency of the management of the company in the past 30 years, criticized the amount of salary, \$12,000 drawn by Mr. Faxon, and said it is too large. Mr. Faxon defended the policy of the company and said the average dividend since 1888 had been 7.2 per cent.

Chairman Alonzo R. Reed of the commission asked Mr. Faxon if he had any intention of lowering the dividends. The president replied that the dividends can be kept up if the price of coal will drop. Mr. Lewenberg ridiculed the suggestion, pointing out that in 1913 the company paid a dividend of 8 per cent and in 1917 paid a dividend of 18 per cent, while the price of coal doubled in that period.

## HUMANE EDUCATION SOCIETY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—At the annual meeting of the American Humane Education Society, held in connection with that of the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, it was announced that the society is supporting 12 field workers from Massachusetts to California. Throughout the United States 497 new Bands of Mercy were organized, making the total number 117,330. Dr. Francis H. Rowley, re-elected president of both societies, has left for California for a speaking tour of the Pacific Coast in the interests of humane education.

## HIGHWAY FUND INCREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine—It is now assured that about \$1,000,000 more than was expected will be at the State of Maine's command for use in highway work during the year 1919. This situation arises from the action of Congress of tacking on to the Post Office Appropriation Bill a clause providing a fund of \$5,000,000 for roads, to be divided among the several states and of which Maine's share will be \$482,000. To secure this the State must appropriate an equal sum, which would make the additional highway money amount to \$964,000 or nearly \$1,000,000.

HIGH DIVIDENDS  
CAUSE CRITICISM

State Commissioner Objects to Policy of Quincy Electric Light & Power Company

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The policy of the Quincy Electric Light & Power Company was roundly condemned yesterday by Solomon Lewenberg of the Gas and Electric Light Commission at a hearing before the commission on the petition of the company for permission to increase its capital stock by \$100,000. Mr. Lewenberg charged that the company borrowed money, practically stopped charging off the depreciation and at the same time made the consumers pay a higher rate than that of similar companies in other cities and towns. In order to "boost its dividends out of all proportion," "It is just such a dividend record as yours," he continued, "that is causing most of the unrest which is so prevalent. Your concern is a monopoly and the consumers are compelled to do business with you." He then read from the records of the company that the dividend for the year 1915 was 15 per cent, for 1916 was 18 per cent, 1917, 18 per cent, and 1918, 15 per cent. During those years the amount charged off for depreciation averaged only 1 per cent, and during the past six years the surplus was decreased by more than \$19,000. The company charges its consumers 13½ cents per kilowatt, as compared with prices varying from 9 to 12 cents by similar companies elsewhere.

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ACTIONS IN INTEREST  
OF ENEMY ALLEGED

NEW YORK, New York—Capt. Edmund A. Doyle of the army engineer corps, stationed at Washington, District of Columbia, and G. B. Heisig, instructor in chemistry at the University of Wisconsin, testified yesterday at the court-martial of Capt. Edwin C. Weisgerber of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who is alleged to have acted in the interest of the enemy.

Captain Doyle testified that the standard one-half-inch connection for hydrogen, oxygen and acetylene appliances, proposed in 1913 by Weisgerber, would have caused explosions and dangerous consequences had the government put it in operation with the customary employment in the military forces of non-expert labor.

Professor Heisig declared the synthetic fuel which Weisgerber offered to the British Government contained gasoline and picric acid. The acid, according to the prosecution, would have damaged motors had it been used.

## EARLY PEACE FAVORED

BOSTON, Massachusetts—In executive session yesterday, the legislative Committee on Federal Relations voted to recommend the adoption of resolutions favoring an early declaration of peace by the Allies and urging that the question of establishing a League of Nations be considered immediately after the peace treaty has been negotiated.

STATE PLANS TO  
ATTACK ILLITERACY

Bill in Massachusetts Legislature Would Compel Every Illiterate From 21 to 45 to Go to School Three Hours a Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—If only for the alien himself, to prevent him from becoming the slave of some particular industry, the measure in the Massachusetts Legislature, to compel school attendance of every illiterate person between 21 and 45 years of age, should be passed, says Seth K. Humphrey, who waived his own bill for one recommended by the special commission which investigated the subject. Ignorance of the English language, says Mr. Humphrey, is the one great obstacle in the way of getting American ideas to them.

Mr. Humphrey says that he would not exempt married women from the provisions of the measure and particularly not if they were engaged in the industries. The ignorance of alien mothers in regard to the customs and institutions of the United States, he says, is engendering disrespect among their own children whose knowledge gained by compulsory school attendance emphasizes the lack of education on the part of the parent.

The bill to compel school attendance of illiterates is now being considered by the Committee on Education of the Legislature. It holds the employers of such persons to accountability if the law is not complied with. Mr. Humphrey says that there are 17,000 persons in the State who ought to be compelled to attend school, and that he would protect the public from the illiterates and the illiterates from themselves.

The bill of the special commission on education says that no person of the ages mentioned shall be employed in any manufacturing, mercantile, or mechanical establishment, or by any contractor employing more than 50 persons, unless the person can speak, read, and write in the English language with proficiency equal to the fourth grade Massachusetts standard, or unless such person attends, for at least three hours in each of 40 weeks in each year, a school or class approved by the local school authorities.

Representative White of North Brookfield also favors the bill and gave testimony before the committee relating to other states to prove the necessity of such education and the practical success attendant upon it.

## NEW MINISTER OF SALVADOR

SAN SALVADOR, Salvador—Sol Millet has been appointed Minister of Salvador to the United States, in succession to Dr. Rafael Zaldivar, who has resigned. Dr. Attilio Pecorini will accompany the new Minister to Washington as Secretary of Legation.

*Filemoe's*  
BOSTON

COLONETTE  
and her  
buckles



Colonette—a dual personality. dainty turn sole oxford. Colonette can be made into a pump by adding a buckle.

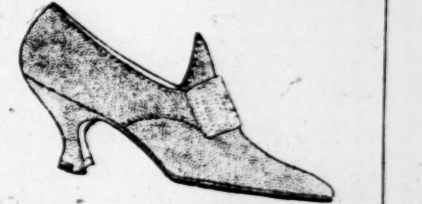
An oval buckle of steel with concentric black lines like a bull's-eye. Pair \$2.50.

An oval buckle all of beads—tiny black beads make the outside rim, tiny steel beads the inside oval. Pair, \$3.50.

The new solid Colonial buckle of tiny beads. All steel, all black, or all bronze. Pair \$4.

Colonette oxfords, patent leather and gun metal, \$3.50.

Colonette oxfords, brown suede, \$11.



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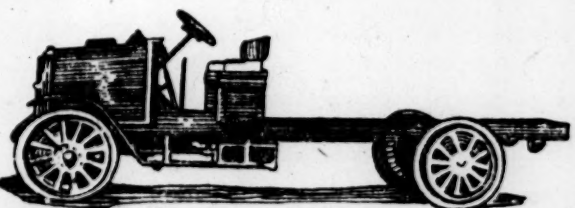
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## STRIKE OUTBREAK IN BRITISH MINES

Events Leading Up to Present  
Acute Situation Between the  
Miners and the British Gov-  
ernment Are Explained

By The Christian Science Monitor special  
labor correspondent

LONDON, England—Looking back on the series of events which led up to the present acute situation between the British miners and the government, it is worth while recalling some of the more prominent circumstances. The demands of the miners were laid before the governor, with the result already stated in The Christian Science Monitor.

Within the short space of an hour the government's reply to the demands of the miners was read, explained and rejected at a conference presided over by Mr. Robert Smillie at Southampton. On the recommendation of the executive, to whom the matter had been referred for consideration, it was decided that a ballot vote of the various coalfields should be taken with a view to a strike to enforce their demands.

It was clear at the time that if the miners endorsed the recommendation of their delegates, as they were almost certain to do, a fortnight's notice would be given to terminate contracts so that the entire mining industry would cease operations.

It will be remembered the miners' demands were: 1. A 30 per cent increase in wages. 2. A 6-hour day. 3. Full pay for demobilized men who are unemployed. 4. Nationalization of mines.

### One Shilling per Day Advance

Dealing with the wages demand, the government expressed sympathy with the efforts of the miners to improve their standard of living and offered an immediate advance of a shilling per day to which they admit the miner is entitled, due to the increased cost of living since the last adjustment of wages in June, 1918.

Between the miners' demand and the government offer there was a difference of between 14s. and 18s. per week; the 30 per cent worked out between 2s. 4d. and 4s. per day, which, the miners claimed, was not based upon the increased cost of living alone, but was a considered endeavor to raise their standard of living over pre-war level and is justified in consequence of the arduous and dangerous nature of their toil.

Having regard to the extent that coal enters into and affects the life of all important industries in the country, the government proposed that a commission be appointed upon which the miners should be asked to nominate their own representatives, to inquire into and report upon the general question of hours, wages, cost of production, profits, organization—in fact, upon any and every phase of mining activity, and to submit recommendations for the future organization and control of the industry, nationalization, joint control, or any other.

The proposals in regard to demobilization can be fairly safely ruled out of further controversy as far as the present deadlock goes, because the miners freely accepted the statement of the government that they could not place one section of the community in a more favorable position than the remainder, and that the proposals, if accepted, would need to be applied universally.

### Financial Burden on Industry

It is unfortunate that the proposal to set up a commission inquiry was not adopted, because the whole problem defined in simple terms resolved itself into this: Could the industry stand the financial burden imposed by these demands?

The conference replied emphatically in the affirmative, and directed attention to the circumstance that a number of mining districts proposed an increase of 50 per cent as being fair and equitable, and that it was only with great difficulty that the executive got the delegates to agree to their recommendation to fix the figure at 30 per cent.

On the other hand, the government, supported by representative spokesmen of the principal national industries, expressed the opinion that the burden could only be met by transferring the additional cost to other industries, thereby still further handicapping the latter in their competition with other countries.

It is fair and safe to assume that the miners' claims were the result of careful research and inquiry into the operations of the mines, their potentialities and ability to saddle the burden. The objection to the commission, it seems, was based upon past experience and was universally shared by trade unionists who had come to regard government commissions as a means of stifling open discussion and for the purpose of delay.

It is also asserted that while Labor might be represented, the composition was such that they were in a minority on any important decision, and that the time taken before a report is issued and its subsequent discussion

in Parliament involved considerable delay. Such a commission, they said, could not possibly conclude its deliberations on the important question of nationalization this year, and they added that the miners drafted a parliamentary bill for the nationalization of mines in 1912.

The obvious reply is that, whatever the time taken, the public had a right to know exactly what the proposals meant, whether the demands in their entirety or in part, entailed a further burden upon the community, already groaning under the weight of its financial obligations.

### Antiquated Methods

The miners asserted that the profits made by the mine owners have been so consistently high that they have neglected to bring their productive methods up-to-date, that local and antiquated methods have also hindered development, which combined lead to "unscientific" production and consequently to high prices. Further, the government in order to obtain excess profits for the imperial exchequer had deliberately increased the price of coal beyond what was necessary to meet the wages advance.

Both employers and the government were here attacked and it is a thousand pities that an official inquiry was not held. Neither of the foregoing objections were insurmountable, and if argued in detail an agreement could have been easily reached. There is no reason to believe that the miners were so inconsiderate as to ignore the claims of the community either in regard to industry or as domestic consumers of coal. On the other hand, the public could be depended upon to give the miner the highest standard of living consistent with financial stability.

On humanitarian grounds alone, said the miners, they had justification for the demand for a shorter working day, working as they did in the bowels of the earth, frequently on their backs, hardly ever in an upright position, away from the sunshine and fresh air. And they pointed out that it was not generally known that the present eight-hour day works out on the average at over nine hours in consequence of the distance many of them have to walk from the pitmouth to the coal seam.

The argumentative character of the miners' reply which has been submitted to the press implied, in spite of arrangements for a ballot, that they were not unmindful of public opinion, besides giving ground for hope that further negotiations would take place ere the mines are brought to a standstill.

During February, the government, through the Minister of Labor, addressed a letter to the president of the Miners' Federation mildly protesting against the form of the ballot paper, in which exception was taken to a statement appearing thereon, which was as follows:

"The government having failed to grant any of the above proposals (original demands), are you in favor of a national strike to secure them?"

Yes .....  
No .....

Sir Robert Horne pointed out with the facts and that "the miners are entitled to have before them on the ballot paper not only a statement of the terms proposed by you (miners' executive), but also a correct account of the attitude of the government toward these proposals."

## WOMEN JOINING TRADES UNIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Eighty thousand women clerks, stenographers, accountants, and other office workers have joined trades union organizations during the past year, according to the Washington office of the National Women's Trade Union League. Many of these women are employed in railroad offices, others in the various branches of the federal civil service.

It is said that this tendency among clerical workers is a part of the greatest movement among wage-earners of which there is any record in the labor movement in the United States. In addition to office workers, teachers have been organizing in the American Federation of Teachers, which is also affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The figures for retail clerks, garment and textile workers, machinists, etc., are not yet available but it is believed that they also will show a reasonable increase in the number of organized women in the respective trades and industries.

### PROPOSED VERMONT WAR BOOK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vermont—The State Senate yesterday approved of the bill to publish a history of Vermont's part in the great war at a cost not to exceed \$25,000. Men in all branches of the military or naval service from Vermont will have their records from enlistment to discharge in the book, if the bill becomes a law, and each man will receive a certificate of appreciation from the State for his services.

## SOCIALISM AND LABOR AT BERNE

International Conference Chal-  
lenges War Attitude of Ger-  
man Socialists, and Heated  
Debate Accompanies Reply

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERNE, Switzerland—The first meeting of the International Labor and Socialist Conference at Berne was attended by 80 delegates representing 21 nations, and these, with the addition of some 150 journalists, filled one of the halls of the Volkshaus. The public was not admitted, and it was a strange feature of this conference, convened in the Swiss capital, that the Swiss Socialist Party was not represented, Switzerland and Belgium having refused to send delegates.

Mr. Arthur Henderson, in opening the meeting, recounted the difficulties which had been overcome in convening the conference. Now, however, he said, the goal aimed at by the great political and trade union organizations throughout the war had been accomplished. An international conference had met concurrently with the Paris conference, and thus the influence of Labor could be brought to bear in the fullest measure upon the great problems of the world's peace.

Mr. Branting was then nominated president, and two delegates from neutral countries—Dr. Justo (Argentina) and Mr. Wibaut (Holland)—vice-presidents. The belligerent countries were represented on the committee by Mr. Henderson (England) and Mr. Seitz (Austria).

### Mr. Branting as a Leader

These nominations made, the president rose to deliver his opening speech. It is difficult to imagine Hjalmar Branting as a leader of the masses. The first impression he gives is that of a mature, kindly man, slow of speech, and with a touch of melancholy in his voice. Yet, on closer scrutiny there is seen to be authority in his clear, gray eyes, and one cannot but feel the influence of a personality.

Mr. Branting recalled the history of the Internationale, and referred to President Wilson as "a pioneer of the international policy of the working class." But Mr. Wilson, he proceeded, represented only one great power, and perhaps not even that great power in its totality. The conference, therefore, must support Wilson's aims.

"Paris," Mr. Branting said, "has become the center of the rulers. Mr. Branting became that of the Labor world." A Magna Charta of Labor, he continued, must be included in the coming treaty of peace and form part of the basis of the League of Nations. The present conference was but a preparation for another and a greater one; but if it did its work in the right spirit it would be looked upon as "a beacon light on the Alps, as a signal of the new era in which the perfection of democracy and the reign of socialism will be achieved."

The question of the League of Nations had been allotted the first place on the agenda, but another matter was brought up. Mr. Albert Thomas rose to speak. He is a dark-haired, rufous man, rather short and stout, and of fiery temperament. He does not speak; he shouts; but when he wrings his hands in despair, or raises them to heaven, the impression of genuineness is impaired. Mr. Thomas' speech was an indictment of the German Majority Socialists, whom he accused of being accomplices of their government. "Where," he cried, "were you, you German Socialists, when the peace of Brest-Litovsk was being signed?"

Mr. Thomas proposed that the Socialist leaders who supported the German Government should be repudiated by the Internationale, and the question of responsibility for the war was accepted as the first item on the agenda. A hot debate ensued, passionate speeches, some of more than an hour's duration, being made on both sides.

### German's Defense

The German Majority Party was defended by its representative, Mr. Wels, the former prefect of the Berlin police. He insisted that his party had never approved the German method of waging war, but declared they had nevertheless felt that to defend their country against the Russian menace was a necessity. As to the crimes committed during the war, neutral commissions should be nominated for their examination, and all governments should be droned to account.

Mr. Wels then proceeded to draw a vivid picture of the unspeakable misery in Germany, and stated that 700,000 men, women, and children had succumbed through underfeeding as a result of the blockade. He concluded with an appeal for reconciliation; but attacks from another quarter followed. The next to accuse the Majority

Socialists of siding with the old government was Mr. Kurt Eisner, the Bavarian Premier, who in looks and speech conveyed the impression of a university lecturer. He was a very fine speaker and an idealist—as, indeed, were all present, for that matter—but every word he pronounced was backed by his strong personality. Mr. Eisner dwelt on the necessity of establishing mutual confidence, but declared this should be done solely on the basis of a complete revelation of the truth. "The war," he said, "was brought about by our government, which lacked both military and political foresight. Our revolution has not come too soon; the fact is, it has come 4½ years too late, but we, too, had been made victims of the famous German power of organization, which knows nothing but money and guns."

Mr. Kautsky, the German Independent Socialist, maintained that the Majority Party had no right to ask for justice when they themselves had not taken the side of justice. Fritz Adler, the assassinator of Count Siskin, followed with a strong indictment of the Austrian Government, and was welcomed with loud applause.

It was the British delegates who pointed out the road by which the German Majority Party and the other parties could be brought together. The first spokesman, Stuart Bunting, pointed out that the guilty governments no longer existed, that the Kaiser was an exile, and that the question of responsibility should be left for a more convenient time. Mr. J. H. Thomas, speaking to the same purpose, said the question of responsibility might as well be left to the historian of the future, the more so as very little responsibility rested with the working class of any nation. He pointed to the necessity of joining forces for the establishment of the League of Nations which was to be the basis of all peace negotiations.

"British Socialists," Mr. Thomas said, "want a peace made, not in a spirit of bitterness and revenge, but in a spirit of conciliation. They do not want a league composed of only a few selected countries, but a league of all nations. They want war made impossible for the future, and to this end they claim the abolition of conscription and armaments. Moreover, they demand an international code for Labor for which the League of Nations shall be responsible."

Turning to the Majority Party, he put to them the question whether they could truly say that the spirit of militarism belonged to the past in Germany. Mr. Müller replied for the Majority Socialists that in his opinion war was an impossibility for the next 20 or 40 years, and that after that time international agreements would be arrived at which would make any return to militarism impossible. With regard to the question of conscription in Germany, he considered that a citizen army on the Swiss model might prove the best solution.

Union of Human Race  
Mr. Troelstra's tall, erect form was the next to be seen on the platform. Speaking in excellent German, he urged the necessity of an honest and just peace—a peace which, he said, was not being concluded in Paris. Ramsay MacDonald emphasized the same point, and drew an outline of the League of Nations which resembled that drawn by Mr. J. H. Thomas, except that Mr. MacDonald urged that no conscription in future—not even a citizen army such as that proposed by the German Majority Socialists—and that the League of Nations must be formed not by governments as was being done in Paris, but by Parliaments; that was, by the peoples themselves. The League of Nations, Mr. MacDonald said in conclusion, would be an open court to which oppressed nations could come and get justice. The old historical divisions would disappear, and their highest aim would be realized: the true union of the human race.

Meanwhile, the committee to which the responsibility question had been referred had finished its work. A declaration from the German Majority Socialists, having been received, the committee proposed the following resolution for acceptance by the conference: "The question of responsibility is to be deferred for judgment by a future conference, and the parties are to unite and to fight side by side in the true spirit of the Internationale."

The proposal was immediately put to the vote and carried almost unanimously. One vote only was against it, but the vote in question was not that of Albert Thomas.

### CHARGE FEDERAL GOODS BUYING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vermont—Max Albert and John Pappas have been held for the United States Court at Windsor, May 6, under \$200 bail for the alleged purchase of army shoes, shirts and sweaters, a soldier from Fort Ethan Allen being charged with making the sale.

## STATE TO HOLD STRIKE INQUIRY

Board of Conciliation and Arbitration Will Give Hearing at Lawrence on March 31

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The State will investigate the strike of textile workers in Lawrence at a hearing on March 31 at 2:30 o'clock in the Lawrence City Hall. This announcement was made yesterday by Charles G. Wood of the State Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, who has invited William J. Kerwin of New Bedford and George H. Wrenn of Springfield to assist him. In a public statement Commissioner Wood says:

"The representatives of the several mills and the striking employees involved in the strike in that city have been notified to appear. Both sides will be heard and interrogated. The cause of the strike and the parties responsible or blameworthy for its existence and continuance will be ascertained. The purpose of this investigation is to clear the way for the accomplishment of a good understanding. This much is certain: no progress can be made in the adjustment of this dispute or any other labor dispute when the employer is left alone in his office and the striking employees roam the streets. They belong together, not apart."

"This investigation will be more than an effort to adjust the present strike. It contemplates a searching inquiry into the employment relations of the parties for the purpose of locating the defects which are a potent reason for the frequent recurrence of costly strikes. These defects, whatever they may be, should be corrected so that the public may be reasonably insured against strikes or lockouts in the future."

## TWO-PLATOON PLAN FOR FIREMEN URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Establishment of a two-platoon system for fire departments in such cities and towns as accept it by referendum vote, is provided for in a revised measure reported in the Massachusetts Legislature by the Committee on Cities. The new bill makes the system apply only to the members of each department, instead of to the officers and members; it provides that at least half the fire-fighting force must be on duty at all times except during a fire, and a fire is to be deemed to exist only after a general alarm has been sounded. It specifically repeals existing laws permitting firemen to have one day off in five, and provides that the new system shall go into effect 90 days after it is accepted by the voters of any city or town, instead of on Jan. 1, as provided in the original bill.

## INJUNCTIONS AGAINST LABOR IN DISPUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—A bill has been introduced in the state Legislature which is supported by the Illinois State Federation of Labor, limiting the power of judges in issuing injunctions against Labor in industrial disputes. The labor organizations in the past several sessions introduced such bills but they were not passed, it was stated by A. L. Towers, assistant secretary of the Illinois State Federation of Labor. The present bill is meeting with opposition from the Association of Employers, he said, but as it has been reported out of committee and given a second reading the labor people have hopes of its passing.

## BITUMINOUS COAL PRICES DISCUSSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—In pursuance of the plan to bring the producers and dealers in the leading commodities into better understanding and working cooperation for the benefit of the industry and labor of the country, the industrial board of the Department of Commerce continued its conferences yesterday. One of the most important was that with the bituminous coal producers, at which George Peek, chairman of the

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industrial board; George R. James, Harry A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, and A. Caminetti, Commissioner of Immigration, spoke. The producers represented about three-fourths of the bituminous coal interests in the country.

While no prices were agreed upon, it was well understood that people are not buying coal at the present high prices and that they will put off their buying until autumn unless there is a decided reduction in price. Meanwhile, the mines must be kept running, and coal production cannot be put off until people are ready to buy at a future date. It is considered probable, therefore, that an agreement will be reached soon so that the public may be encouraged to buy.

## BUFFALO LABOR DECLARED LOYAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Eastern News Office

BUFFALO, New York—Strong opposition to ultra-radical labor ideas was expressed here recently by John J. Doyle, secretary of the local committee of the Central Labor Council of Buffalo. Mr. Doyle said it was largely the opposition of the labor body which had prevented the proposed parade of the unemployed under the auspices of the Workmen's Soldiers, Sailors, and Farmers Council of Erie County. "American Labor will not harbor the radicals," said Mr. Doyle to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor. "I wish that every one would disabuse his mind of the idea that the Socialist Party is running Labor in Buffalo. We have Socialists in the organization, but they are utterly in the minority, and we decline to let them interfere, as Socialists, with our policy."

## GOOD WAGES AS A NATION'S BULWARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Good wages maintained throughout the country in every industry are the first essential to the welfare of the country and a bulwark of the government against socialism and bolshevism, Philip P. Campbell, United States Congressman from Kansas, declared here yesterday before a convention of oil men meeting to form an "American Petroleum Institute." It is necessary to see that living and wages are maintained at so high a standard that every man may sit at a table of his own and have his own cottage, the speaker continued. If this is done, he said, the workingman will give scant hearing to the doctrines of bolshevism.

## SOLDIERS ASKED TO TAKE FORMER PLACES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Chambers of Commerce of the country were requested in letters sent yesterday by Arthur Woods, chairman of the Emergency Employment Committee for Soldiers and Sailors, to urge returning men to go to their own homes and take their former positions, if unable to obtain better places immediately. The discharged soldiers and sailors, when lingering in large cities, make it difficult for the committee, the letter said.

### HOURS OF LABOR MEASURE

BOSTON, Massachusetts—It was voted yesterday by the legislative committee on Social Welfare to report a bill limiting the hours of labor of women and minors to 48 in each week and nine in each day.

## MINERS URGED TO ACCEPT NEW OFFER

Delegates Decide to Recommend  
Acceptance of Sankey Report  
and Government Offer by Min-  
ers, Who Will Take Ballot

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—The miners' national conference decided to recommend acceptance by members of the union of the Sankey report and the government offer, and a ballot is to be taken. Meanwhile the men are urged to remain at work from day to day, pending further conference after the ballot is taken.

Special cable to The Christian Science

Monitor from its European News Office

The miners' national conference meets today to consider the government's answer given yesterday at Downing Street to requests for modifications of the Sankey report. Mr. Bonar Law indicated in his statement on the subject in the House of Commons that the government is unable to go beyond the report, apart from questions of interpretation, on account of the danger of reopening the whole question. The offer of 2s. increase a day must stand, said Mr. Bonar Law, as against the 2s. 6d. asked by the miners; but a six-hour day may be established earlier than July, 1921. If it can be shown that the financial state of the industry can bear it. The offer of a 46½ hour week to surface men cannot be extended; but the miners' interpretations of certain wages concessions are accepted by the government.

Mr. Bonar Law emphasized the value to the miners of the concessions already made and the prospective increase in value due to falling prices. Finally he pointed out the efficacy of the new method of settling disputes by the Sankey commission, and, regarding the strike question, urged the seriousness of allowing the feeling to go abroad that the fundamental stability of Great Britain had been checked at a time when they were trying to negotiate peace.

In reply, Robert Smillie, president of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, expressed disappointment that the government had not seen fit to go further, but did not give any indication how the government attitude will be received in today's conference.

## INVESTIGATION OF BOLSHEVISM ASSURED

ALBANY, New York—An investigation, by a legislative committee, of bolshevism in this State was assured yesterday when the Assembly concurred in a resolution adopted by the Senate last week. Eight Democrats joined two Socialists in opposing the measure. The appropriation was reduced from \$50,000 to \$30,000.

The Socialists declared that it was futile to attempt to settle social unrest by investigation. The real constructive thing to do, they said, was to pass laws to lower the high cost of living and solve unemployment and housing problems.

### SALARY BILL APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

from its Western News Office

MILWAUKEE, Wisconsin—The Governor of Wisconsin has approved a bill providing a minimum salary of \$900 for teachers in the Milwaukee grade schools. The language of the bill will be amended to overcome constitutional objections. Milwaukee teachers have tried for years to get higher salaries.

NOT only the men  
who fought, but  
the men who backed the  
fighters, too, learned the  
importance of true worth.

A practical application  
of their experienced  
judgment will be con-  
summated in the purchase  
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Conscientiously and expertly made of two pieces of heavy bleached white muslin, both sides quilted, with dainty snow-white wadding of the best grade between. Soft, springy, sanitary. They can be washed easily without losing their light, fluffy texture or their attractive whiteness.

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## DRY SENTIMENT IN MEXICO GROWING

President Carranza Declared to Be Considering Levying of High Additional Taxes on the Manufacture of Liquors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern News Office

LAREDO, Texas.—Prohibition sentiment in Mexico is growing rapidly, according to information received here from the interior of Mexico, and the President of Mexico, Venustiano Carranza, is considering the levying of high additional taxes on the manufacture of intoxicating liquor and greatly increasing the license tax which wholesale and retail liquor dealers are required to pay. These tax levies are not to be placed in the nature of regulatory measures, it is asserted, but for the purpose of bringing prohibition nearer.

The growth of the prohibition sentiment in Mexico can be directly attributed to the development of prohibition on this side of the border. Since Texas went dry through special legislation enacted as a protection to the soldiers training within the borders of the State, many saloon men and liquor dealers shipped their stocks across the Rio Grande into Mexico and have opened for business in that country. Many men have followed these saloons and Mexico has received what is considered as a very undesirable class of citizenship thereby.

The State of Sonora already has adopted prohibition, the law having been in effect there for some time. Other states in northern Mexico are said to be seriously considering the adoption of prohibition.

Since the lifting of the restrictions on immigration and the present free and unrestricted issuance of passports, the growth of saloons on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande has been very rapid. Many Texas saloon men have simply moved their places of business across the river where they continue to do business, and men from the Texas side can cross and recross at will.

One means of controlling this situation that has been considered by the Mexican Government is the creation of a bone-dry zone along the border from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. This zone, it is proposed, shall be about 30 miles in width and shall follow approximately the old lines marking the free zone into which, for many years, goods could be imported duty free. The purpose of this free zone at the time it was established was to encourage the building of towns along the border.

### Dry Era Benefits

Bulletin by a Big Business Corporation Names Some

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—The fact that big business corporations realize the benefits that will accrue from prohibition is indicated by a bulletin sent out by the Gaston, Williams & Wigmore Steamship Corporation, which says, in part: "The national legal prohibition of alcohol will make the wives of saloon keepers unashamed; it will point the way to saloon keepers to become productive and constructive in their future efforts for individual gain; it will give to bartenders the understanding that, lying dormant within themselves, are talents for bigger and better accomplishments; it will cause happy homes to supplant miserable hovels; boys to respect and admire their fathers, and girls to revere and obey their mothers."

### "Patent Medicines" in Utah

Measures Barring Sale of Certain Products Before State Legislature

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—Legislation to empower the state chemist to decide whether a "patent medicine" is in reality a beverage and thereafter to ask the attorney-general to bar the sale in Utah of any product which he believes is designed, under the guise of a so-called medicine, to take the place of whisky, has been advanced in the Utah Legislature.

Under the terms of the State Prohibition Act, beverages cannot be sold in Utah if they contain more than one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol. However, the prohibition bill has no clause involving so-called "medicines" or "patent medicines."

With the advent of prohibition, the manufacturers of certain patent medicines sent their products in large quantities to Utah and heavy sales were made.

Acting under the provisions of the Prohibition Act, Herman Harms, state chemist, recently reported unfavorably on a certain product offered for sale here as a so-called patent medicine. The result was that the Attorney-General immediately ordered the



Beside the Lake Shore Drive, Chicago

## THE OUTER WALK OF LINCOLN PARK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

When the casual stranger in Chicago

is first shown the Lake Shore Drive, he does not as a rule bring away much more than a recollection of a splendidly wide, tree-shaded boulevard, with

lively houses in great grounds on one hand, and on the other a mile or so of open lawns, gardens, and public tennis courts with beyond a sweep of sea to a far horizon, ending at the entrance to Lincoln Park. He will see more than this, if he is taken, or of himself goes, by the outer drive along the eastern edge of Lincoln Park. But, before coming to the Lincoln statue, it is worth anyone's while to step across the strip of public park that lies opposite "Millionaires' Row" to get a look at and stroll up the outer walk.

Thirty feet or so wide on the lakeward side of its parapets dividing it from Lincoln Park's drives and woods, it goes down by a couple of great steps to its granite block forefoot which slopes from the lowermost step in the width of a city lot to meet the waters of Lake Michigan. The entire structure is built in masonry of red granite, on a scale that would in a farther, warmer land and two-score centuries older furnish excavatory employment in full measure and occasion for learned disquisitions thick-strewn with adjectives of magnitude and of length measurable by itself to archaeologists innumerable.

Starting from somewhere well on the cityward side of the waterworks tower, the north side's most characteristic landmark, and ending near the north end of Lincoln Park, its splendid sweeps and serpentines are measurable sometimes by the better part of a mile from point to point. The sliding curves, especially where they are of rapid sweep, with the massed woods of Lincoln Park on one hand, and the evanescently colorful waters of the lake on the other, from almost any point compose a scenic ensemble distinctively characteristic of but one place on the entire continent. Warmly brilliant in sun, brightly dotted with leisurely figures in summer garb, parapets and lower steps affording seating for rest and contemplation of the width of waters to many more, the outer walk is of a summer afternoon the north side's most popular promenade.

With the slow drift of afternoon hours the waters change to sun, cloud and breeze. Perhaps upon an opalescent calm a mirage will come, and the lakeward-gazing stroller will see the 70-mile-distant Michigan shore clear above the eastern horizon. A casual freighter will pound by, far out, to or from the great steel mills at the southern end of the lake. Perhaps in the evening haze a last flash of sun will rarely light for a moment the sails of a schooner—a startling and picturesque survival from the days when the lake schooners bred a race of seamen all their own and the Chicago

## RAILWAY PROBLEM SOLUTION IS SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Scores of communities throughout the United States are confronted with street railway problems. Over-capitalization, failure to make provision for depreciation and other conditions, have resulted in a general and seemingly unlimited departure from the traditional fare of five cents, which for years has existed in practically all of the cities of the country.

Street railway companies, reluctant to admit that the system of financing which has accompanied the development of the railways, is largely responsible for present conditions, plead higher costs of materials, higher wages and general industrial conditions, as the cause of the exigency which has compelled them to seek relief through advance in fares.

In many states of the union, the people, acting through their legislatures, are seeking remedies for the situation. In Massachusetts, public trustees have been placed in control of the two great systems which serve practically the entire State. Fares have been advanced to eight cents on the Boston Elevated, and five tickets for 35 cents with a single fare of 10 cents on the Bay State. In both cases a large decrease in travel is reported, and insufficient income to take care of the expenses.

Many Measures Proposed  
Measures proposing state and municipal ownership, extra taxation of communities served by the railways, division of the costs above a basic five-cent fare between the communities served, and the riders and other bills, are now before the state Legislature for consideration. The last named, called the 50-50 bill, and designed for further relief of the Bay State Railway, was the topic of a hearing before the Committee on Street Railways on Thursday. It was vigorously

opposed by a number of officials from places served by the system. A member of the Wakefield (Massachusetts) Board of Selectmen asserted that the stockholders of the holding company, and the bondholders of the same organization, would reap large dividends if the Legislature passed the bill.

Under the plan of reorganization, by which the old Massachusetts Electric Company is placed under the control of public trustees, he said, "the common stock of the company which is now selling at around \$1, will, after an assessment of \$5 is paid, be placed at a par value of \$16," he said.

"Not only this will happen, but capitalization of \$52,000,000 will be brought about, which by necessitating the payment of dividends on \$6,000,000 of 'watered' stock will impose upon the public the burden of meeting these dividends." His assertion that the stock of the new company is watered, was contradicted by the chairman of the public trustees.

People to Pay the Dividends  
"Should the measure be enacted into law," he continued, "it will require the cities and towns in which the Bay State operates to make good any losses the road may suffer; the people in reality will be required to pay dividends to the stockholders. The revenue of the road during the past two months has shown increases approximating 30 per cent. I am astounded that under these circumstances the Public Service Commission should approve a bill which is of such revolutionary nature."

The town solicitor of Swampscott, one of the towns served by the line, said that the "hopelessness of the Bay State Street Railway Company's situation necessitates that no further public assistance be given to it." He said the day has come for a complete revolution of street transportation, and pointed to the town of Lynnfield, Massachusetts, as a sample of what can be done by a community.

Lynnfield, he said, was cut off from all points by the Bay State Company when it refused to pay a large subsidy, and at the same time pay a large increase in fares. The people of the town got together and started a service of their own, which he said is superior to any service ever given by the Bay State, at a lower rate of fare, and at the same time taking care of its depreciation.

The receiver of the Bay State, he said, had no thought for the public, but worked solely to build up the securities of the company. "When he encountered opposition," he continued, "he promptly threatened to suspend certain lines." He denounced the bill as fundamentally unfair, and said it would be cowardly for any community to pay money to make good to the stockholders and bondholders of the road.

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## TOWN SOLVES ITS TRANSIT PROBLEM

Massachusetts Community Establishes Bus Lines When Trolley System Demands Subsidy Which Does Not Appeal to It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNNFIELD, Massachusetts.—The people of Lynnfield believe they have found the solution of their transportation problem through the establishment of community owned and operated auto bus lines. When the last trolley car of the Bay State Street Railway Company departed from Lynnfield at 11 o'clock, on the night of Nov. 30, the only transportation facilities remaining were four Boston & Maine Railroad trains daily, two each way. The last to pass through the township in the morning leaves Lynnfield for Boston at 7 a. m., and the last at night at 7:05, providing absolutely no service during other daylight hours.

A proposition containing something like a taxation plan was submitted to the Lynnfield authorities by the officials of the Bay State Street Railway Company. In substance, the people were to reimburse the railway corporation to the extent of something like \$10,000, for which consideration the street car company was to introduce one-man cars, and cut its customary service by one-half. The proposition did not appeal to the people of Lynnfield.

Leading men of the community got together with a view to finding a solution for the transportation problem confronting them. It was finally decided to canvass the community to ascertain the sentiment toward the establishment of a bus line to connect the town with Peabody, Wakefield, and Lynn, Massachusetts. The result was even more satisfactory than the original promoters anticipated. Today, more than 98 per cent of the people forming the community, are stockholders in the Lynnfield Community Inc., operating what is termed the Deluxe Bus Line. Of the 129 families in Lynnfield, there are 107 families which have stockholders in the community bus line.

The first bus to traverse the route, made the trip on the morning of Jan. 20. Almost immediately a second bus was found necessary to accommodate the patronage.

The officials of the Lynnfield Community Inc., feel no apprehension concerning the future, except from the possible passage of the "50-50" bill, now before the Legislature. In that event, the cars of the Bay State Street Railway Company would probably be restored to the Lynnfield division, and the people would probably patronize them because they would be compelled to pay their proportionate share of the operating expenses, through taxation. But the people of Lynnfield will be perfectly contented with their own solution of the transportation problem, if they never see another trolley car within the limits of the township.

## AEROPLANES SOLD TO TZECHO-SLOVAKIA

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The United States has sold to the Tzecho-Slovak military authorities aeroplanes and aeroplane equipment to the value of \$1,000,000. The number of machines was not made public, but they were valued at \$319,000. A few months ago Colonel Hurban bought six planes for the use of the Tzecho-Slovak troops in Siberia, and they were shipped to Vladivostok.

## CREDIT MEN CALL FOR EXTRA SESSION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—"There is nothing of greater importance to the credit stability of the country than that our railroads be put in a firm position, the general railroad credit well established and the railroad systems put in a stronger position to serve and encourage the country's growing commerce," says a resolution adopted by the Council of Credit Defense of the National Association of Credit Men, calling for an extra session of Congress at an early date to take such action.

## LIQUOR SALES TO SOLDIERS DEPLORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—In a letter to William H. Thompson, Mayor of Chicago, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood of the United States Army, requests the city authorities to take steps to stop immediately and effectively the sale of intoxicating liquor to men in uniform. Such action, General Wood's letter said, would be of the greatest assistance in dealing with the question of discharged men, and it would also be of the greatest value in protecting not only the men, but the uniform, now seen in many places where it should not be seen.

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Good Shoes are an Economy

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As the only lock on a door, or as ideal reinforcement for a doubtful lock—there is real security and protection against intrusion in a "Yale" Cylinder Night Latch.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you the various kinds of "Yale" Night Latches—and be sure you see the trade-mark "Yale" on them.

Otherwise it won't be a "Yale."

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK.  
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THE MOST LIBERAL FORMS AND LOWEST RATES WITH EXPERTS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

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## Shoes smarter than ever

This season the simple lines in the most fashionable shoes make the Red Cross Shoe especially noticeable.

And yet these smartest of shoes are really comfortable! Thousands of America's smartest women find that in the Red Cross Shoe they can go through the most active day with comfort. Try on a Red Cross Shoe, see how it "bends with your foot" in every motion.

Write for "Footwear Style Without Extravagance"

Sent without charge. Illustrates and describes the correct models in all materials. With it we will send the name of your Red Cross Shoe dealer, or tell how to order direct. Address THE KROHN-FECHHEIMER CO., 654 Dandridge Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.



No. 528—The "Delegate." For the days when one hurries from the morning drive to one's luncheon engagement with never a moment to change one's attire was this charming Oxford designed. Simple lines, slim heel, top smartly overlapping onto the vamp.

No. 544—The "Parade." The very shoe for street wear; so femininely swaggering, so beautifully finished—and so comfortable to walk in is this Oxford—in dark brown.



528



544

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No. 548—"Tailleur." In this Oxford of soft brown kid the woman of many activities will find a shoe which brings joy to her heart. Supremely comfortable, with moderately low Cuban heel and sole which bends with the slightest movement of your foot.

548



523

No. 523—"Dollaway." The black kid Oxford—"Windsor" pattern, with unusual curve of the vamp—achieves the tailored look which is so distinctive of the American woman. With a sole that "bends with your foot" and a heel graceful, yet substantial, what more could be desired in a shoe?



464

No. 464—The "Lucerne." No matter how long your shopping list, these well-turned, good-looking black patent pumps will feel wondrously comfortable on your feet. The "Lucerne" is a model so smart, yet so simple and wholly graceful in its lines you can wear it anywhere and feel smartly clad.



547

No. 547—"The Newport." Standing all day, "tagging" for French babies, is not so difficult when you have on these swanky Oxfords! For in them every part of your foot is snugly fitted, yet real comfort is assured when you stand still, or when you walk. And they're so soft and flexible, too.



## RUSSIAN STATEHOOD AND UNITY URGED

Professor Milyukoff Says First Step to These Ends Is to Introduce Legal Order and Safeguard Citizens' Lives

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—By Prof. Paul Milyukoff, the diplomatic adviser of the Allies in regard to Russia, was styled "the wild-goose chase to Prinkipo." Writing in "The New Europe," he said that when that adventure had run its course to bankruptcy, the Allies would still be faced with the question of intervention in Russia. What, then, was the true scope and aim of such intervention as Russian liberals had consistently urged? Would it mean reaction and the reestablishment of the old order? Could not some scheme for a liberal internal policy in the reconstructed Russia be drafted now and endorsed by representative men or by influential political organizations which are likely to influence the future government of Russia?

### Statehood for Anarchy

It is to the satisfaction of the doubts which prompt these questions that the professor addresses himself. He declares that no permanent return to obsolete political systems is any longer possible in Russia, and that this is the view of the great majority of active Russian politicians. But as to drafting a definite scheme which would secure the adherence of representative men, he does not think this practicable at the present time. It would be an easy matter to adopt this or that policy, observes Mr. Milyukoff, if it were merely a question of changing the policy of an existing government. But there is no government in Russia, since the whole system of state institutions has been abolished by the Bolsheviks. The immediate problem for Russia is not to substitute one policy for another, but to substitute statehood for anarchy. He recognizes that this involves a certain scheme for internal policy, but state institutions are permanent, while state policy is transitory. No state can commit itself to an everlasting system of internal policy, and no statesman can give promises to this effect. Of course, as soon as a free play of political institutions is made possible in Russia, any question of interfering with her internal policy will disappear. All that can be said now is that that state must be of a type corresponding to the modern idea of a self-governing nation. There is no room for the medieval nationalism of an autocracy and of the old regime.

One thing is not contested by any liberal-minded Russian: that a strong military power is necessary in order to reestablish the state organization dissolved by the Bolsheviks, and to secure the minimum requisites of legality. Some may prefer to hand over the power to a single man, like Admiral Kolchak or General Denikin, and work under a dictatorship; others may think it expedient to look to a collective body or directory. But in regard to the aims to be attained by this extraordinary military régime, there is no substantial difference of opinion between these parties. Happily for Russia there exist at least two centers for such military action in the two military leaders at the opposite ends of the country; namely, in Siberia and in the Northern Caucasus. Professor Milyukoff states categorically that neither Admiral Kolchak nor General Denikin is inspired by selfish ambitions. On the contrary, they are filled with patriotic zeal for reconstructing the unity of Russia. In both centers, in Omsk as well as in Ekaterinodar, government boards for different branches of administration are in process of establishment. For the more political parts at the head of these branches, the choice is falling on members of liberal and radical parties, selected on non-party lines; other posts are being filled from among the more advanced representatives of the former bureaucracy. The whole work is considered to be preliminary to any line of political action.

### A United Russia

When the professor had his last interview with General Denikin some months ago, the latter said that he was quite decided not to allow any party decisions to intrude upon his preliminary work of reconstruction. The general acknowledged that discussion of the future form of government was rife among the officers of his army, some of whom were republicans, others constitutional monarchists. But he did not wish to commit himself to any official opinion, and no watchword was permitted to be chosen as representing the view of the whole army or of the whole government. For Russia's statehood and unity, he was ready to fight, and to make every sacrifice, but he would refuse to shed Russian blood in a civil war for or against any definite form of government. This view was expressed in his telegram to Admiral Kolchak, a telegram which has since been published in the newspapers, together with the admiral's reply. General Denikin there laid it down as a condition of his recognition of the "supreme power" of Admiral Kolchak, that the future form of government should be decided hereafter. Thus, says Professor Milyukoff, has the order of Russia's vital aims been officially established. First, "the reestablishment of the united Russian state with the aid of an extraordinary military power; secondly, the settlement of the future form of government," as to which opinions may differ, without going to the extremes of autocracy or syndicalism.

The Russian revolution has proved more than anything else that democracy there is still in the making, and

that Russia cannot yet be treated as a fully developed and self-controlling commonwealth. The great illusion, observes Mr. Milyukoff, an illusion which seems to be shared by the average newspaper reader, is that such a democracy really exists in Russia, and that if it does not show external signs of existence, it is because it is stifled and hampered by some tyrannical government. To such questions as whether it would be best to start at once with a radical agrarian reform, the professor's answer is always the same. Before political elections can take place, or agrarian reform be carried through, it is first necessary to emerge from the present state of chaos, to introduce some legal order and at least to safeguard the life and property of citizens.

As to "self-determination" and its application to the border-lands, there is no difference of opinion in Russia. Mr. Milyukoff declares that the common opinion, without distinction of parties, is that Russia must be made one again, without any separate representation for the parts detached from her by German influence, or by German occupation, after the Bolshevik victory of November, 1917.

### Russia's Detached Provinces

There exists, indeed, a certain difference of opinion as to how the detached parts of Russia are to be reunited with her. Some are for "federation," others for "autonomy," but the difference rests more in terminology than in substance. For, after all, it is almost universally recognized that such local freedom as is to be given to the former Russian provinces, must be extended to them by the decision of a general all-Russian national assembly to meet after the restoration of order. No one thinks that Russia can come back to her former state of centralization, says this very able writer.

In connection with the above decisive expression of opinion, it is well to remember that certain rumors reflecting on Mr. Milyukoff's loyalty to the alliance, which obtained a measure of credence last year, have been completely met by his own statement, published in Le Temps of Dec. 26, 1918. It was the professor's famous speech, delivered in the Duma more than two years ago, which was at once a herald and a contributory cause of the revolution that followed some four months later. As the editor of The New Europe says, Mr. Milyukoff today stands for the same ideals which inspired him and his party, the Cadets, in their successful overthrow of Tsarist autocracy. It is no less evident from the tenor of this article that the inverted autocracy of the Bolsheviks arouses in him nothing but uncompromising opposition. He quotes Bolingbroke as saying that nobody has ever learnt at the hand of other people's experience, and indicates that western nations may have yet to learn what Bolshevism is through the spread of its propaganda all over the world.

## RAILWAYS OF FRANCE AND ALSACE-LORRAINE

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—One of the most urgent of the many important questions which M. Clavelle, Minister of Transports, is called upon to solve at the present moment, is undeniably that dealing with the improvement of railway communications between France and Alsace-Lorraine. Before the war, the German Government had made several tentative propositions to the effect that the French railroads should be joined to the German railroads in the annexed provinces. Needless to say, the French General Staff strenuously opposed these plans for self-evident reasons! However, in 1912, arguments of an economic nature, invoked by those in France who were inclined to consider this plan favorably, almost succeeded in convincing those opposed to it for purely strategic reasons, of its absolute necessity. The war, however, broke out before any measures had been taken to insure its execution.

Today M. Clavelle has to face an entirely new situation. For those reasons which, before the war, were distinctly opposed to the realization of the junction of the French and German railway systems are the very ones which now render it imperative that the French railroads should communicate with the existing lines of Alsace and Lorraine, running toward the Rhine. It is practically impossible to allow the French railroads to remain distinct from those of French provinces of such economic importance as Alsace and Lorraine. Moreover, it is in the interest of France and of the liberated provinces that the ocean ports should be able to communicate directly with two of the richest regions of France, which will thus be encouraged to carry on their export trade by way of France.

Several plans have been submitted to the special commission which has been constituted for the purpose of realizing this extension of the French Eastern Railroad System. One plan consists in improving the line running through Epinal, Remiremont, Le Thillot, St. Maurice, and unifying it to that passing on the opposite side of the Vosges, in the direction of Thann and Altkirch. The realization of this plan would necessitate a delicate piece of engineering work.

The importance of the successful achievement of this enterprise can be fully understood if one considers the geological chart of the region, and notices the large potassium mines in the neighborhood of Mulhouse. Another line is to be modified so as to connect St. Die directly with Alsace and Strasbourg by way of St. Maurice, whilst a third line of less importance will connect Germering with Munster by the famous Col de la Schlucht. It is also stated in those technical circles particularly interested in these important works, that many other schemes will be realized as soon as the reestablishment of normal conditions of labor allows.

## OFFICIAL STORY OF ATTACK ON OSTEND

Vice-Admiral Keyes Tells of the Two Attacks Upon Ostend by British Naval Forces and the Sinking of the Vendictive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—It will be recalled that in the British naval operations against Zebrugge, that enterprise was undertaken simultaneously with an attack upon Ostend. To understand the reason for the British plans, which were to block the Bruges ship canal at its entrance into the harbor at Zebrugge and the entrance to Ostend Harbor from the sea, it should be borne in mind that Zebrugge Harbor is connected by a ship canal with the inland docks at Bruges, which communicate again, by means of a system of smaller canals, with Ostend Harbor. The whole, in fact, forms a triangle with two sea entrances.

When the operations against Zebrugge of April 22, 1918—on which occasion storming parties from H. M. S. Vendictive landed on the mole—were undertaken it was believed that, although the blocking of the Zebrugge entrance to the Bruges ship canal was the most important of all the objectives, it would be necessary also to block the entrance to Ostend Harbor in order effectively to seal up the canal and docks at Bruges; for unless this were done, the lighter craft would still be able to pass to and from more or less freely through the smaller canals.

Hence an attack upon Ostend was made on the same night as the operation against Zebrugge. The attack failed of its objective, owing to circumstances which are set forth in the dispatches of Vice-Admiral Keyes, of the Dover Control, who had charge of these now famous naval exploits.

### Missing the Buoy

"I regret," says the Vice-Admiral, "that the effort to block Ostend did not succeed. The brilliant (Commander) Alfred E. Godsal, (Centurion), with Sirius (Lieut. Commander Henry N. M. Hardy, D. S. O., Patrol) in the lead, was approaching the charted position of the Stroom Bank buoy, but did not sight it as expected. Deducing from the positions of other navigation marks already passed that the ships were to the northward of their supposed position, they continued on their original course for an extra two minutes, sighting the buoy to the north-eastward. They steered to pass to the northward of the buoy, at which time they first came under fire from the enemy's batteries, and then shaped a course for the deduced position of Ostend. No marks were visible, owing to smoke, which made it necessary for Sirius to keep very close station on Brilliant. When the Ostend piers should have been seen by Brilliant, breakers were observed on the starboard bow, and though the helm was starboarded, the ship grounded, Sirius observing this, immediately put her helm hard over and her engines full speed astern, but the ship being already badly damaged by gunfire and sinking, did not answer the helm, and collided with the port quarter of the Brilliant. In the end, both ships being practically fast ashore, Brilliant, with her port engine immovable, and Sirius in a sinking condition, were blown up where they stranded, as observation has since shown, about 2400 yards east of the canal entrance. Lieut. A. C. Crutchley (Centurion), Sub-Lieut. Angus H. MacLachlan (Temeraire), and Engineer Lieut. Wilfred Long (Dublin), all serving in the Brilliant, were reported by their captain as having set a fine example to their men. Commander Godsal also mentions Petty Officer Joseph J. Reed, who behaved with conspicuous coolness.

"The rescue of the crews by motor launches which had been standing by under heavy fire of every caliber, was carried out in the gallant manner which distinguished the work of the crews of the motor launches and coastal motor boats throughout the action. Commander Ion Hamilton Bann, R. N. V. R., attempted to go alongside in motor launch No. 522, but owing to thick smoke she was damaged by collision with the ship. Lieut. Roland Bourke, R. N. V. R., in motor launch No. 276, repeatedly went alongside Brilliant in the difficult circumstances of her starboard engines still going astern, while motor launch No. 283, under the command of Lieut. Keith R. Hoare, D. S. C., R. N. V. R., embarked practically all the men from the Sirius, and 16 from the Brilliant's whaler, sunk by gunfire.

### Rescue Out at Sea

"After leaving the Sirius, Lieutenant-Commander Hardy found that Engineer Lieut. William B. MacLaren (Iron Duke) and some men were missing. He therefore hailed C. M. B. 10 (Sub-Lieut. Peter B. Clarke, R. N. R.), and with Lieut. Edward L. Berthon, D. S. C. (Viceroy), went alongside the ship under a heavy and accurate fire from 4.1-inch and machine guns to search for them, but found no sign of life in either ship. The officer and men were subsequently picked up by the Attentive in a boat, in which they had pulled 13 miles out to sea after the sinking of their ship.

"Their lordships will share with me and the commanding officers of these ships the disappointment due to the defeat of our plans, as we may believe, by the legitimate use of the enemy in shifting the buoy. Aerial photographs have since established the fact that the buoy had been in its original position; the vessels would have made the entrance accurately. "Both Commander Godsal and Mr. Hardy immediately and repeatedly asked me for other ships, to be allowed to try again. They report that,

all their officers and Petty Officer Joseph Reed have volunteered to make another attempt, sanguine that with the experience gained it would succeed."

The second attack upon Ostend, on which occasion H. M. S. Vendictive was sunk across the channel, took place upon May 10 of the same year. On this occasion Commander Godsal was placed in charge of that vessel. "When I learned on April 23 that," says the Vice-Admiral, "the attempt to block Ostend had not succeeded, I represented the desirability of repeating the operation at once. The Vendictive, the only vessel available at the moment, being placed at my disposal, every effort was made to repair the damage she had suffered (at Zebrugge) and fit her out before the expiration of the period in which the tide and darkness suited, i. e., about four days. This was accomplished at Dover. Two hundred tons of cement were put into the Vendictive's after magazines and upper bunkers on both sides, which was all her draft would permit her to carry, in view of the depth of the water in the approaches to Ostend Harbor.

"The Vendictive was in all respects ready by the desired date, but the weather was unfavorable, and the operation had to be postponed until the necessary condition of tide and darkness recurred. This delay made it possible to prepare a second ship, the old cruiser Sappho, which was taken from Southampton to Chatham and fitted out by Chatham Dockyard with the greatest celerity and thoroughness. The operation proceeded in accordance with the plan, except for the unfortunate breakdown of the Sappho, due to a boiler accident, which reduced her speed to such an extent that she was unable to reach her destination in time to take part. This halved the chances of success, and was a great misfortune.

"With regard to the proceedings of Vendictive I cannot do better than quote from the report of Lieut. Victor Crutchley, on whom the command devolved when Commander Godsal was killed and Lieut. Sir John Alleyne seriously wounded:

"On arrival at Position P, course was altered for the Stroom Bank buoy. The boat marking the buoy was seen and left close on the port hand; the buoy was not seen. Speed was reduced to 12 knots on passing the buoy.

"At this time the smoke screen was excellent. There was a lane between the eastern and western sections, and the only fire experienced was a sharp one which I considered was fired at a venture, and did no harm. We ran on for 13 minutes from the Stroom Bank buoy, and then, as the entrance was not sighted, altered course to the westward parallel to the shore, and reduced to 60 revolutions (nine knots). As we still failed to see the entrance we altered course 16 points to starboard, and returned along the shore to the eastward. We again failed to find the entrance, and so altered course 16 points to starboard. All this time, owing to fog and smoke, the visibility was not more than 1½ cables. This time the entrance was sighted about one cable on the port beam, and at the same time the ship came under a very heavy fire from shore batteries of all descriptions.

"On sighting the entrance, in accordance with previous orders, I passed the order 'preparatory abandon ship' to the engine room. As soon as the entrance was sighted the ship was handled from the conning tower. Commander Godsal immediately turned up for the entrance and ordered smoke to be lighted. At about this time communication with the after control failed. Just after the entrance was passed, Commander Godsal went outside the conning tower and gave the order, 'hard-a-starboard from outside!'

### Sinking the Vendictive

"Immediately after this a heavy shell burst either on the conning tower or very close to it; Lieutenant Alleyne was knocked out, and Commander Godsal was not seen again, and all the occupants of the conning tower were badly shaken. I then ordered the port telegraph to full speed astern, to try to swing the ship across the channel. She grounded forward on the eastern pier when at an angle of about three points to the pier. As the ship stopped swinging, and at the time I considered that no more could be done, I ordered the ship to be abandoned.

"When the engine room had been abandoned, Engineer Lieutenant-Commander Bury blew the ship up by firing the main charges and after auxiliary charges, and I endeavored to fire the forward auxiliary charges. There was a considerable shock when the first set of charges were fired. I am not positive that the forward auxiliary charges fired, as I could not distinguish the shock from other disturbances.

"When I got on board motor launch No. 254 I found that the first lieutenant had been killed by a shell bursting, also one deckhand. The captain, Lieut. Geoffrey H. Drummond, R. N. V. R., and the coxswain had been wounded. We went out of the harbor stern first, followed the whole way by machine-gun fire. On finally going ahead the forecastle flooded, and the boat was very much down by the bows. The pump and buckets were got under way, and all spare hands placed right aft. However, the water was

gaining, and S. O. S. was made by flashing lamp continually to seaward.

"It had been Commander Godsal's intention," says Vice-Admiral Keyes, in continuing his main report, "to ram the western pier with the object of swinging the ship across the channel under port helm, a maneuver that would have been greatly assisted by the tide, which was setting strongly through the piers to the eastward. It would appear that when the Vendictive eventually found the entrance she was too close to the eastern pier to use port helm without risk of grounding broadside on. This would account for Commander Godsal's order 'hard-a-starboard' a few seconds before he was killed. The Vendictive was thus committed to starboard helm when the command devolved on Lieutenant Crutchley, who very promptly put the port telegraph to full speed astern. Unfortunately the port propeller, which was very severely damaged against Zebrugge Mole, was of little value. Due to this, and also to the fact that the tide was setting strongly against her starboard side, the ship's stern did not swing across the channel as desired, with the result that she grounded at an angle of about 25 degrees to the eastern pier, leaving a considerable channel between her stern and the western pier."

No report of the exploits at Ostend on May 10 would be complete without mention of the circumstance that four Victoria Crosses were awarded for conspicuous bravery on that occasion.

## SWEDEN AND FUTURE OF ITS AIR SERVICE

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Scandinavia

STOCKHOLM, Sweden.—In an article entitled "Sweden, the Country for All Rapid Transit in the North of Europe," in Svensk Handelstidning (The Swedish Commercial News), Capt. O. Dahlbeck, of the Royal Swedish Navy, one of the earliest as also one of the foremost military aeronauts, points out the very favorable position of Sweden in the passage to Russia and Finland. It is probable, the writer continues, that Russia's need for communications with the West will, in the future, be as great as it was before the war.

Finland and the new states south of the Gulf of Finland, may almost be said to turn their faces toward the West and its civilization. There can be little doubt that the political orientation will create a greater need for their rapid communication with Scandinavia, and with Great Britain, France, and America, beyond. All that has been done so far has chiefly consisted in plans for a steam ferry traffic with England, and a proposed railway to a port that would be suitable as a starting point for communication by sea with Finland.

In the public statements made and the measures hitherto adopted to advance the solution of this question no mention has been made of aviation—the new method of transport bequeathed to the world by the war. It is but natural that the transport of goods must always seek the cheapest means of transit, and this will probably follow the old trade routes. But what is it desirable to call attention to and direct to Sweden, is the transport of mails, express goods, and traveling where speed is the object.

At present when it is a question of rapid transit, it is necessary to take into consideration not only the competition of other railway lines and rapid steamers, but also that of airships as aviation advances. At the present stage of its development it is not advisable to create flying routes of great length across the open seas; nevertheless this does not signify that our communications across the North Sea might not be supplemented by aerial transport. But the peculiarities of the new means of transport must be duly considered and utilized. From a technical point of view it is possible to arrange a flying route that, starting from London or Paris, proceeds via Amsterdam, Esbjerg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, and Helsingfors to Petrograd. More rapid communication between London and Petrograd can hardly at present be entertained. The German air service that might compete with this route would be far longer.

Naturally no air service can possibly supersede the steam ferry, but for carrying mails and passenger traffic it may, in a satisfactory manner, supplement the slower transport on the surface of the earth.

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## NEWSPAPER CRITICS OF MR. GIOLITTI

Corriere della Sera States That Giolitti Was in Favor of Italian Neutrality

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The interview with Mr. Salandra which has appeared in the *Matin* has induced Mr. Giolitti to write a letter to the *Stampa* addressed to Senator Frassati, in which he makes certain statements with regard to his own conduct. The papers, he says, are referring to the Salandra interview and to other information published by the *Matin* relative to the two historical periods of the Italian declaration of neutrality in 1914 and to their intervention in 1915, and as his name is concerned, he thinks it desirable to explain his conduct at these two periods. In August, 1914, he was, he declares, in Paris and he went to the Italian Embassy. The Italian Ambassador, Mr. Tittoni, was not then in Paris, but he saw Prince Ruspoli, who was taking his place, and told him that, as the war had been begun by Austria with the attack on Serbia, there was no obligation, under the terms of the Triple Alliance, for Italy to intervene and she ought in his opinion to declare her neutrality. On his return to Italy Mr. Giolitti declares that he received a letter from the Foreign Minister, Di San Giuliano, dated Aug. 3, 1914, to the effect that Ruspoli's opinion as to the policy which Italy ought to follow at this grave moment. It was in effect the same which Di San Giuliano had from the first proposed to Salandra and to the King, and which had been adopted. Thus once more, Di San Giuliano stated that Giolitti and he had had the same thought without having had the opportunity of exchanging their views.

Giolitti states further that he received another letter bearing the same date, Aug. 3, 1914, from Mr. Salandra, saying that he had heard that when Giolitti was in Paris he had expressed himself as favorable to the interpretation they had given to the treaty of the Triple Alliance, an interpretation which was, in his, Salandra's opinion, not only legally correct but also in agreement with the feelings of the great majority of their countrymen. Mr. Salandra added that he considered the fact that Giolitti's opinion coincided with his to be of great importance.

Mr. Giolitti goes on to state that, in the matter of the account given in the *Matin* of his conversation with the King in May, 1915, he held that when a politician had the honor of conferring with his sovereign it was his duty to observe the utmost discretion on the subject, and he would, therefore, confine himself to remarking that the *Matin* had been much misinformed.

As for the treaty of London, Mr. Giolitti declares that he only knew of it when it was published by the Russian Government.

In its comments on the letter, the *Corriere della Sera* affirms that they knew Giolitti was in favor of neutrality and that he looked with approval upon the idea of an Italy which should hold herself apart from the struggle and be ready to consider a not too binding agreement with Austria. They know, however, the *Corriere* declares, that in this respect Giolitti's attitude remained the same in May, 1915. Concerning Giolitti's statement that as only he knew of the treaty of London when the Russian Government published it, the *Corriere* declares that he should rather have said whether he was aware of it during his unforgettable stay in Rome in May when the Italian Government had denounced the Triple Alliance and entered into solemn agreements with the Allies. It did not matter whether the text of the agreement was given to him to read or not; what mattered was whether he was informed that such agreements existed, and if, notwithstanding, he had acted as he had acted. The letter, it declares, is an attempt to make play between the agreements and the text of the agreements.

## AFRICA'S GIFT TO HOLLAND

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Holland

THE HAGUE, Holland.—In September, 1918, the Consul-General at Pretoria wired to the Foreign Minister that a South African commission proposed to collect a considerable quantity of maize as a gift from the South African people to their brothers in Holland. Circumstances rendered it necessary, however, to confer on certain aspects of this gift. There was at first some question of this quantity of maize being deducted from the 100,000 tons of grain which the United States had promised Holland for human consumption. Since, however, a definite agreement was arrived at with the Associated Powers, fixing an annual ration of grain, there was no longer any fear of maize having to take the place of the more necessary kinds of grain. About 20,000 bags of 92 kilos each have so far been collected, the Netherlands steamship companies having offered their services in the matter. The steamers of these companies are shortly to clear from the Dutch Indies for the mother country via the Cape of Good Hope.

## SCULPTOR AS WINE SMUGGLER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

PARRY SOUND, Ontario.—Two columns of "stone" shipped into this town to the address of Albert Duno, sculptor, aroused the suspicions of the police, who, upon investigation, found them to be plaster of Paris casts, each containing two cans of wine, in all about 25 gallons. The sculptor, who was operating under an assumed name, was fined \$500 and costs.

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## IRRIGATION PLANS FOR MURRAY RIVER

Extensive Area Is to Be Supplied With Water in Three Australian States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
MELBOURNE, Vic. — One way in which Australia hopes to face her huge repatriation problem is by spending nearly £5,000,000 on the Upper Murray water storage scheme, directly providing for the irrigation of 300,000 acres of land. A dam with a storage capacity of 1,000,000 acre feet, to cost £1,824,000, is a feature of the vast undertaking, which will probably extend over seven years.

The burden of this immense irrigation work will be borne by the Commonwealth and by the states of Victoria, New South Wales and South Australia, the Commonwealth paying £1,000,000 and the three states each £1,221,000. Situated at the junction of the Mitta Mitta River and the Murray River, the site for the storage works represents a triumph of engineering skill and perseverance. Twenty-seven possible sites were tested, the work extending over several years, but it was only at the end of 1918 that, at a meeting of the Murray Waters Commission, the announcement of final success was made. Instead of foundations rendering a depth of from 100 to 200 feet necessary for the construction of the great dam, the engineers had discovered solid granite foundations at an average depth of 35 feet. The storage basin will cause the submergence of 30,000 acres, but great tracts of land will become valuable for settlement. With rich plains around it and blue hills in the background, the artificial lake thus caused will be one of Australia's resorts.

Included in the Murray Waters scheme is a series of weirs and locks which will make the Murray navigable for a much greater distance than at present, and will improve the Murrumbidgee (New South Wales) River; the conversion of Lake Victoria, in New South Wales, into a storage basin with a capacity of 500,000 acre feet, will assist in the regulation of the supply of water to South Australia. It has been estimated that if the Murray, and its tributaries, the Darling and Murrumbidgee, were made generally navigable, more than 3000 miles of water transport would be gained. To achieve this end, however, the mouth of the Murray River must be cleared of its sand bars.

The Mitta Mitta storage dam will not be the first of its kind in the Commonwealth, as the Burrinjuck Dam, three miles below the confluence of the Murrumbidgee and Goodradigbee rivers (New South Wales) has a capacity of 33,612,000,000 cubic feet, or 771,641 acre feet. This feature of the Murrumbidgee irrigation scheme has a maximum height of 240 feet and holds back the waters in a lake covering 12,740 acres.

## SIR WILLIAM LLOYD'S VIEWS ON PEACE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
MONTREAL, Quebec—Sir William Lloyd, Prime Minister of Newfoundland, the first overseas Premier to return from the Peace Conference, passed through Montreal en route for home, accompanied by Sir Michael Cashin, Minister of Finance in the Newfoundland Administration. Sir William, who is not sure if he will return to Paris before peace is signed, stated that a good deal of misapprehension existed as to the progress of the conference. Time is required, he said, where there are so many different interests, so many frontiers to rearrange, and so many countries represented that progress is slow; but at the same time a great deal of work has been done, and more than a little headway will be in order from now to the end of the great conference.

"As far as the British representatives are concerned," said Sir William, "their solidarity is complete, and when an agreement is once reached between Great Britain and her overseas dominions, the whole power and prestige of the Empire goes together."

As for indemnities in general, and also the question of prior rights of the different nations, Sir William said he did not admit that France, for instance, had any prior right over Great Britain, but it is, in his opinion, likely that in matters of German devastation in Belgium and France, the two mentioned countries would be allowed prior rights.

Sir William spoke in very high terms of Sir Robert Borden and the place the Canadian Premier occupied in the eyes of the peace delegates. "It is a fine gathering," he said, in conclusion, "and everything points to a satisfactory conclusion."

## CANADIAN RIOTS IN AN ENGLISH CAMP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
OTTAWA, Ontario—In the House of Commons Sir Thomas White, acting Premier, read a cablegram which he had received from Sir Edward Kemp, Minister of Overseas Forces in London, in reference to the riots at Kinnel Camp. Sir Edward stated that while difficulties had been encountered the discipline amongst the Canadians had been considered to be at least equal to that of the best of the imperial troops. The unrest in Canadian camps, he said, could be accounted for by the fact that the men had been away from Canada for periods ranging up to four years or more, that they had suffered great privations and were thoroughly homesick. It was quite conceivable that men who had endured such hardships and monotony would, when they reached Kinnel Park, the last stage in England before

embarking, become impatient if held by lack of shipping.

Sir Edward pointed out that "The armistice came at the beginning of one of the most severe winters England has experienced. Had we been fortunate enough to have been able to proceed with demobilization under more favorable weather conditions there would have been less cause for complaint."

"There has been a general shortage of fuel which has added to the discomfort."

Sir Edward Kemp added that general unrest in labor circles had had some effect upon the soldiers while there were many delays and cancellations in the shipment of troops. Staff difficulties had also been heavy, owing to the vast amount of documentation required to be carried out in England to meet the wishes of the authorities in Canada. More men had to be provided for in England than at any time since the beginning of the war. "Never," said Sir Edward, "since the war began has there been such an amount of work to be done in so short a period. It took some time to reverse the machinery which had been in operation for 4½ years, and set it going in the opposite direction back to Canada."

## MINE SWEEPING OFF NEW ZEALAND

Minister for Marine Pays Tribute to British Naval Intelligence in Tracing Raider

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office  
WELLINGTON, New Zealand—New Zealand is still searching carefully, assisted by floats to test the currents, for the crop of mines sown round her shores by the German raider Wolf. Trawlers, under the supervision of Commander Kiely of the cruiser Philomel, have already recovered 35 mines.

The extraordinarily high standard of British naval intelligence work in connection with the long cruise of the German mine-layer has impressed the New Zealand Minister for Marine, Mr. Wilford. "The ship that came here started out with 600 mines," he told the House of Representatives, "and so able is the British intelligence system that with the exception of two mines, they were able to ascertain the regions in which the mine cargo had been dropped. In the last month the destinations of those two mines have been ascertained. It is my duty to say this: The country already owes a tremendous debt of gratitude to the men who have evolved an extraordinarily perfect system in exceptional circumstances and with material which was almost useless for the purpose." Mr. Wilford was particularly referring to the difficulty of securing mine-sweeping apparatus in New Zealand.

When mine-sweeping was being conducted, it was found that, owing to the strong currents on many portions of the New Zealand coast, the mines lay at a depth below the trawlers' sweeps, but when a gale sprang up and drove against the current the mines became perpendicular, causing danger to shipping where it had been thought that no mines had been laid. By keeping to a course giving a depth of 100 fathoms, New Zealand shipping had been able to avoid many dangerous places. It is possible that the officials of the Wolf will be asked, now that the armistice has been signed and extended, to point out the position of all the mines laid.

## JAPANESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
VICTORIA, British Columbia—How rigidly Japan is keeping guard over the rights of her citizens who have emigrated to the Pacific Coast of North America was disclosed by a statement made by Premier Oliver in the provincial Legislature. An amendment to a better housing bill had been proposed by J. H. Hawthornwaite, the Socialist member for Newcastle, to the effect that oriental labor should be prohibited on any work carried out under the scheme. Premier Oliver pointed out that immediately this amendment became public representations had been made to the government by the Japanese consular authorities. The Premier went on to say that in view of the fact that Canada was a party to a solemn treaty with Japan, under which a Japanese subject was assured of all rights and privileges pertaining to a Canadian citizen, the Legislature could not take the action suggested. Upon this explanation the amendment was withdrawn by Mr. Hawthornwaite. The question of oriental immigration is again looming large in the problems of this western Province. A resolution just passed by the Great War Veterans Association of Vancouver asks the federal government to prevent all such immigration for a period of 20 years.

## SIR W. HEARST'S LEADERSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office  
TORONTO, Ontario—The report that there is discontent among the government members with Sir William Hearst's leadership, notably over the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act, which he persisted in accomplishing in the face of the strong opposition of the leading members of his party and of some of his colleagues, was denied at a caucus just held here of Liberal-Conservative members. A letter addressed to the Premier by the government members of the provincial Legislature congratulates him upon the eminently able discharge of the onerous duties devolving upon him since his elevation to the office of Prime Minister, and particularly upon his war policies, "which have redounded to the credit of this great Province." And further states that "we are loyally behind him in his leadership of the great Liberal-Conservative Party, and we do pledge him our unanimous support."

## NATIONALITY OF MARRIED WOMEN

Writer Maintains They Should Have Same Right as Husbands to Retain Nationality of Origin or to Adopt a New One

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England—The question of the nationality of married women is dealt with by Miss Chrystal Macmillan in an article in The International Woman Suffrage News for February, in which the principal points relating to this intricate subject are set out as follows:

"Among the questions of special interest to women which will ultimately have to be dealt with by the League of Nations is that of nationality. There is a possibility that it may be touched upon either in the Peace Conference itself, or in some of the commissions to be set up to deal with special international problems. It is, therefore, of importance that the women in every nation should call the attention of their representatives to that conference and those commissions to the need for altering the law so that a married woman shall in her own person have the same right to retain her nationality of origin and the same right to adopt a new nationality as a married man."

### Takes Husband's Nationality

"In most states there is uniformity of this law—namely, a uniform denial to the married woman, with one or two small exceptions, to any nationality other than that of her husband, and a uniform denial of the right to independent naturalization. The important exception is Australia, where a woman is allowed to naturalize as an Australian independently of her husband. Australian nationality, however, can only give rights inside Australia. Outside Australia the Australian wife of an alien comes under British law. In the United Kingdom or in foreign countries the same woman is considered an alien, even though in her own country she is an Australian."

"There is one point, however, in which this international uniformity of the denial of justice to women differs from other limitations on the rights of married women. The law is not everywhere based on old custom, but is of recent introduction, in the Anglo-Saxon countries at least. In the United Kingdom, before 1870, a British woman remained British even if she married a foreigner. In the United States, although apparently the law on this matter was rather less definite, it was not till the beginning of the Twentieth Century that it was definitely laid down in a statute that a woman was to take the nationality of her husband. In these countries women have an easier task than elsewhere. They have to seek to restore to women their former rights. If uniformity is desirable, they can point out that it should be a uniform recognition of the right of the woman to be a national in her own person."

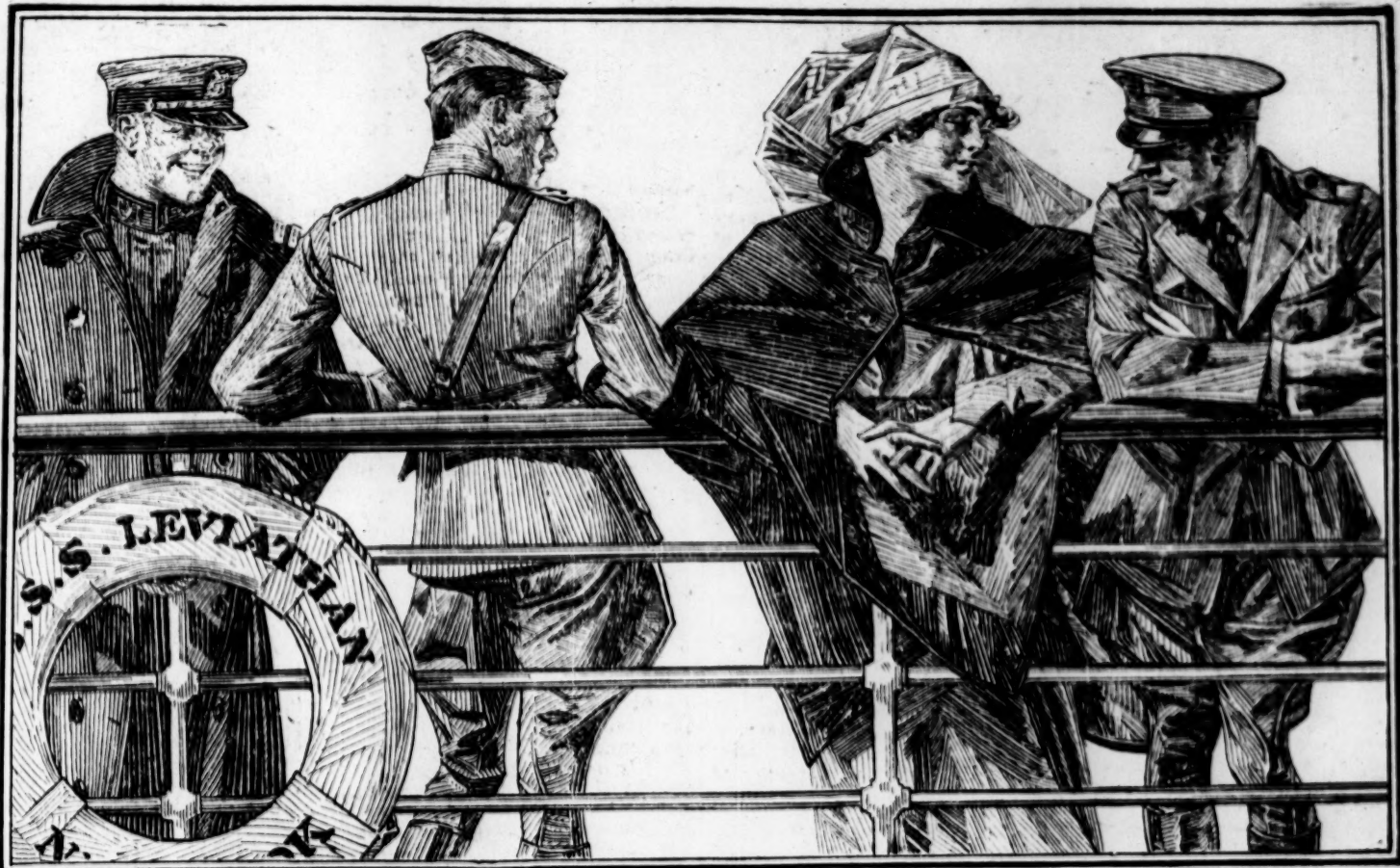
"One of the arguments raised against this proposal is that during a war a wife might be influenced by her foreign enemy husband, and it is therefore more convenient to have her subject to the same restrictions as he may be. It does not appear to have been realized that the same argument applies to the husband of a foreign wife. It may be pointed out that, if restrictions are necessary, it is perfectly easy to place the same restrictions on the husbands as on the wives of enemies. The absurdity of refusing to recognize the personality of the married woman is well illustrated by a question which at one time was the only one asked of married women entering this country with respect to their nationality—namely: 'Where was your husband born?'

### Injustice Caused

"It is not necessary to point out the terrible sufferings of women married to men of enemy nationality who have been treated as enemies in their own countries. In the United States, where so many women marry immigrants, the injustice of it is constantly arising. The woman lawyer there who marries a Canadian, for instance, ceases to have the right to practice her profession. There is in this country some question whether the Countess Markievicz, who has just been elected as the first woman to the British Imperial Parliament, would be allowed to take her seat if she wished to do so, because her husband is a Pole, she being Irish of the Irish, and so on. The absurdities of the present law arise at every turn."

"There is no other woman's reform on which it is so necessary that women should internationally pull together. It would be better if all states could adopt it at the same time, because different difficulties will arise during the transition stage, when some countries have adopted it and some have not. It may be that a woman or a man on marriage should be given special facilities for entering the nationality of the foreign wife or husband. France gives such special facilities to men marrying French women. The important point to be insisted on is that a woman should have the same right to retain the nationality of her birth as a man. She should lose it only on the same conditions as a man. The same oaths of allegiance, or oaths renouncing nationality, should be required of her as of a man."

"In France, the Netherlands, Scandinavia, Switzerland, Germany, the United States of America, and in every part of the British dominions, the organized women are urging this reform. The British Government is shortly setting up a committee of the Empire to consider the point. Let women make a special effort now to bring the question to the attention of their delegates to the Peace Conference and its commissions."



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## These Men Will Want Civilian Clothes in Tune With the Times and New Spirit

YOU men have a new slant on life and things, including your clothes. You are no longer buying "just clothes." It's the way you look in your clothes that interests you and her and everybody.

*In the New Spirit of Things* You want your appearance to be in tune with the new life and the new spirit of things.

The old idea, the old tune, is something 'way back there before the war.

You will see when you look around that the height of most of the clothes-making enterprise is merely the old tune with variations.

It won't do for you, or for us.

All America knows the constantly ascending position Kuppenheimer Clothes are attaining in the

estimation of discriminating men. This is one of the fastest growing clothing establishments in America; more than doubled in the last four years.

It is *A House of more Progressive Men* than a Progressive Men's House—it is a house of progressive men.

It's a great thing to keep the spirit of a business young. It means vigor and vitality and punch in the product. It means grace and life in the design. It means a happy creation of style that reflects itself in a feeling of confidence when you wear the clothes.

It means the thing you have been looking for and that you will surely find at the "House of Kuppenheimer Clothes" in this city and in every metropolitan center in America.

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*A National Clothes Service*  
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## COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS == GENERAL NEWS

EVERTON TAKES  
FOOTBALL TITLE

Have Made So Many Points In  
the Lancaster Section of the  
League That They Cannot  
Be Beaten

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Everton have  
done what has for some time been ex-  
pected of them—they have made such  
a number of points in the Lancashire  
section of the league that they cannot  
now be robbed of the title of cham-  
pions of Lancashire association foot-  
ball for the season of 1918-19. The  
issue was placed beyond doubt on  
March 1, when the champions met the  
Wanderers at Bolton. The latter are  
well up in the league at present, oc-  
cupying the fifth position, and there  
was some free scoring. No fewer than  
nine goals appeared on the score  
sheet, and six of these fell to the  
Everton men. Out of a total of 26  
matches the champions have won 23,  
and have only been defeated once in  
the competition. Their forwards have  
credited themselves with 96 goals, and  
their own defense has only been pen-  
etrated 20 times. The total of points is  
48. The success of the Mersey club  
does not come as a surprise, as for  
some time it has been evident that  
there was no team in Lancashire that  
could be classed as their equal in all  
departments. Liverpool at one time  
appeared likely to provide formidable  
opposition; but they have gradually  
dropped out of the race.

At the moment, Stoke, the cham-  
pions of last season, occupy the sec-  
ond place in the competition table;  
but they are as many as nine points  
behind the leaders. They reversed the  
decision of the previous week in de-  
feating Southport by 5 goals to 3. Her-  
bert penetrating the opposing defense  
on three occasions. Liverpool had  
even more of a walkover against Burn-  
ley whom they defeated by 6 goals to 0.  
Miller scored three times for the win-  
ners. Blackburn Rovers obtained their  
third victory of the season, and ac-  
complished a good performance in de-  
feating Manchester City by 2 to 1.  
Manchester United, on the other hand,  
unlike the City, won easily against  
Burnley by 4 to 0. Wins were scored  
by Burslem Port Vale against Oldham  
Athletic, 3 to 1, by Blackpool against  
Stockport, 2 to 1, and by Preston  
North End over Rochdale by 3 to 1.

Midland Section  
Great interest attaches to the strug-  
gle between Notts Forest and the Bir-  
mingham team in the Midland section  
of the league. Notts Forest hold the  
premier position with one point and a  
match in hand. They only drew with  
Sheffield United on Saturday and this  
result combined with Birmingham's  
success against Grimsby by 4 to 0,  
enabled Birmingham to creep a little  
nearer to the leaders. A close race  
between the two clubs is anticipated  
before the season closes. Notts  
County are by no means out of the  
running either, and would have been  
level with Birmingham but that they  
were unable to score in the drawn  
game with Sheffield Wednesday and,  
therefore, dropped a point. Bradford  
were in scoring form against Leeds  
City and beat last season's champions  
by a score of 5 to 2. The Bradford  
City side, however, went under to Hud-  
dersfield, who were assisted by Ser-  
geant-Major Cock, recently of the  
Brentford team, score 3 to 2. A goal-  
less draw was the result of the Lin-  
coln-Rotherham encounter. Coventry  
won at home against Barnsley, 4 to 1,  
and Hull trounced Leicester Fosse by  
5 to 2.

Some changes in the positions of  
the London clubs are to be recorded as  
the result of Saturday's games. Brent-  
ford, of course, could not lose their  
place at the head of the combination  
merely by one defeat, so that no  
change in that direction can be looked  
for in the immediate future, in spite of  
the possibility of their losing the ser-  
vices of their center-forward. As a  
matter of fact, there was nothing to  
fear on Saturday in meeting with  
Tottenham for they arrived at a favor-  
able verdict by a score of 4 to 1. Cor-  
poral White and Bombardier Morley  
sharing the winners' goals between  
them. The Arsenal and Fulham drew  
ahead of the others as a result of their  
victories over Millwall and Chelsea,  
by 3 to 0 and 6 to 2. Fulham's victory  
was a very welcome one as it had been  
awaited a long time. As many as 35-  
600 spectators watched the game.  
Chelsea, Queen's Park Rangers and  
West Ham are now on a level in the  
table. The Rangers just got the bet-  
ter of Crystal Palace by the odd goal  
in five, but West Ham only drew with  
Clapton Orient in a goalless game.

LONDON COMBINATION  
(Up to March 1)

Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
Brentford	15	4	5	32
The Arsenal	14	4	10	22
Fulham	14	4	10	22
Chelsea	13	9	8	21
Queen's Park R.	12	5	10	21
West Ham	12	5	10	21
Crystal Palace	12	4	11	20
Tottenham, H.	10	6	12	20
Millwall	8	6	14	22
Clapton Orient	2	3	25	7

THE LEAGUE—Lancashire Section  
(Up to March 1)

Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
Everton	23	3	1	48
Stoke	26	17	3	39
Liverpool	25	17	4	38
Manchester C.	25	12	3	29
Bolton W.	25	11	6	28
Southport C.	25	10	7	27
Southport V.	23	12	3	27
Preston N. E.	23	10	6	26
Blackdale	23	9	5	23
Barnsley F. V.	23	12	10	22
Barnsley	23	7	6	22
Blackburn R.	26	6	12	20

Two hundred thousand dollars, the  
witness said, had been invested in  
the Baltimore Federals, and now he  
had unsatisfied obligations of \$5500,  
and owed its players \$29,000.

PECK ELECTED CAPTAIN  
PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania.—  
H. R. Peck '20 has been elected cap-  
tain of the University of Pennsylvania  
varsity basketball five for next year.  
He has played guard on the varsity  
for the past two years and is rated as  
one of the best in the Intercollegiate  
Basketball League. Over 500 alumni  
of the university attended the banquet  
given the team this week.

Midland Section  
(Up to March 1)

Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
Notts Forest	27	17	6	40

THE LEAGUE—Lancashire Section  
(Up to March 1)

Played	Won	Drawn	Lost	Points
Everton	23	3	1	48

SHOEMAKER WINS  
THE TITLE AGAIN

Takes Amateur Pocket-Billiard  
Championship for the Sixth  
Successive Year and Gets Per-  
manent Possession of Trophy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—For the  
sixth successive year J. H. Shoemaker  
is the pocket-billiard champion of the  
National Association of Amateur Bil-  
liard Players following his splendid  
victory over W. A. Tilt in the play-off  
of their first-place tie at the rooms  
of the New York Athletic Club, when  
he won by the one-sided score of 125  
to 25.

Shoemaker gave one of the finest ex-  
hibitions of pocket-billiards that has  
been seen in some time. He required  
only 25 innings to run out the game,  
and by taking the title this winter he  
won permanent possession of the  
trophy. This cup has to be won twice  
in order to become the permanent  
property of the winner and it makes  
the third cup that Shoemaker owns.

With the exception of three frames,  
Shoemaker had double figures in each  
frame. He started with a nine and  
then went six frames before he again  
fell to single figures. With the next  
frame he went back to double figures,  
where he stayed until the last frame,  
when he needed only one point to  
win the game.

The champion played with great  
precision, and his execution was little  
short of remarkable. He also played  
finely for position and when he slipped  
up, he seldom left anything in the  
way of an easy shot for his opponent.  
He had high runs of 26 and 25.

Tilt did not play his best game. On  
his first trip to the table he made a  
break shot in which he pocketed the  
seven ball, but as he failed to name  
the shot, it was not allowed. He had  
high runs of 6 and 5, and there were  
three frames in which he failed to get  
a ball. The match by frames follows:

J. H. Shoemaker—5 11 11 11 11 13 9 10  
10 14 1—25. Scratches—2. High runs—  
26 and 25.  
W. A. Tilt—3 0 3 0 3 1 5 4 10—25.  
Scratches—3. High runs—6 and 5.

GOLDMAN GIVES  
MORE EVIDENCE

Former Baltimore Club Director  
Reads Form of Contract  
Between Clubs and Players

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.  
—What he termed the monopolistic  
methods of organized baseball were  
described Wednesday by L. E. Gold-  
man, formerly director of the Balti-  
more club of the Federal League, tes-  
tifying in the trial of the club's suit  
for damages under the Sherman Anti-  
Trust Law against the National and  
American Leagues.

He said when the Federal League  
started to break the "baseball monop-  
oly," the organized interests con-  
trolled every club and every profes-  
sional player in the United States—  
225 clubs and nearly 9000 players.  
In support of his charge of monop-  
olistic methods, he outlined the activi-  
ties of the National Commission,  
which, he said, acted as a court and  
adjudged appeals from players, made  
rules for all the clubs, and issued  
opinions.

Mr. Goldman spent some time read-  
ing forms of contract between clubs  
and players, and attempted to inter-  
pret several to show that the players  
were not at liberty to negotiate with  
any other club for their services and  
would have had to get out of organized  
baseball unless they could agree  
with the club holding their contract.

G. W. Pepper, counsel for the de-  
fense, objected to the admission of  
these statements on the ground that  
the supposition amounted to an abuse  
by a club of its agreement with a  
player, and that there was no evidence  
of such abuse. Justice Stafford said  
he would rule out this portion of the  
testimony unless the witness could  
show that a player had been driven  
from baseball because he would not  
accept a small salary offered by a  
club. The witness mentioned the case  
of Walsh, who once played with the  
Baltimore Federals, saying that Walsh  
had been offered a salary by the Phila-  
delphia club for a three-year period,  
but that he was not playing base-  
ball now.

The witness declared organized  
baseball was by its very nature an  
inter-state and inter-sectional activity.  
He pointed out that the American  
League had no two clubs in the same  
state, and that in only two states—  
New York and Pennsylvania—were  
there two National League clubs in  
the same state.

Two hundred thousand dollars, the  
witness said, had been invested in  
the Baltimore Federals, and now he  
had unsatisfied obligations of \$5500,  
and owed its players \$29,000.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
NEW YORK, New York.—W. A. Kin-  
sella of the Squash Club, Frank Laf-  
fourque of the Yale Club, J. T. Reid of  
the Crescent Athletic Club, and  
Thomas Montgomery, unattached, are  
the four professional squash tennis  
players who are scheduled to meet in  
the semi-final round of the second an-  
nual professional handicap tourna-  
ment which is being played on the  
courts of the Squash Club.

Kinsella won his way to the semi-  
finals by defeating James Mullins in  
straight games, 15-5, 15-8, 15-12. When  
it is noted that Kinsella was playing  
from minus 9 aces while Mullins was  
playing from scratch and the former  
won in straight games, there is little  
more that need be said about the char-  
acter of game played by the world's  
champion. He was certainly in his  
very best form. Both players showed  
great speed and drove the ball hard.  
Kinsella proved a little the more agile  
and used a change of pace that was  
most disconcerting to Mullins.

Laffourque had an easy time winning  
in straight games at 15-3, 15-8, 15-5.  
Both these players were rated at  
scratch.

Reid had a hard battle with James  
Macklin of the Buffalo Racquet and  
Tennis Club. It took four games to  
determine the winner and was the  
only match that required an extra  
game. Reid is placed at plus 2 aces,  
while Macklin is at plus 5, so the  
former was conceding three aces. The  
first game was won by Reid fairly  
easily, but the second was closer and  
he lost the third. The fourth and de-  
ciding game was a battle royal, with  
little to choose between the two  
players.

Montgomery secured his place in  
the semi-final round without playing  
in the first round, as James Burns of  
the Harvard Club defaulted. The sum-  
mary:  
W. A. Kinsella, Squash Club (minus 9  
aces), defeated James Mullins, unattached  
(scratch), 15-5, 15-8, 15-12.  
Frank Laffourque, Yale Club (scratch),  
defeated S. J. Feron, unattached (scratch),  
15-3, 15-8, 15-5.  
J. T. Reid, Crescent Athletic Club (plus  
2 aces), defeated James Macklin, Buffalo  
Racquet and Tennis Club (plus 5 aces),  
15-3, 15-11, 15-5, 15-12.  
Thomas Montgomery, unattached (plus  
5 aces), defeated James Burns, Harvard  
Club (plus 5 aces), by default.

GLASGOW RANGERS  
ARE STILL LEADING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
GLASGOW, Scotland.—Glasgow  
Rangers still head the Scottish  
League, following the association  
football program of Feb. 22, though  
they only enjoy a lead of one point  
over the Celtic, who have, moreover,  
a match in hand. On Saturday, Feb.  
22, both clubs gained victories, the  
Celtic against Partick Thistle by 2  
to 1, the Rangers against Clyde-  
bank by 3 to 0.

Well in rear of the two Glasgow  
clubs come Greenock Morton and  
Partick Thistle, third and fourth re-  
spectively. The latter lost, as already  
stated, and Morton were similarly  
eclipsed on the Queen's Park ground,  
by 4 to 2. The remaining results  
were:  
Heart of Midlothian 2, Kilmarnock 1.  
Academicals 2, Hibernians 1.  
Ayr United 2, Falkirk 0.  
Dumfries 1, Clyde 0.  
Motherwell 1, Third Lanark 1.  
Airdrieonians 2, St. Mirren 1.

RECOMMEND TECH FIELD  
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts.—The  
Executive Committee of the New Eng-  
land Intercollegiate Athletic Associa-  
tion has recommended Technology  
Field as the place for holding the  
annual championship track and field  
meet May 24. Maj. F. H. Briggs of  
the Boston Athletic Association has  
been appointed referee of the meet.

SHORE SIGNS CONTRACT  
NEW YORK, New York.—E. G. Shore,  
the right-handed pitcher secured by  
the New York American League Base-  
ball Club from the Boston Red Sox  
last winter, has signed a contract for  
1919.

GRAND FLEET WINS  
AT RUGBY FOOTBALL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—A return to  
pre-war conditions was indicated by  
the meeting of two rugby football  
teams representing the Grand Fleet

and the Rest at Queen's Club, March  
1. The teams were confined to officers  
and a thoroughly brisk game, unspoil-  
ed by excessive whistling, aroused con-  
siderable enthusiasm.

The Grand Fleet halves were the  
main factor in the game, and apart  
from a couple of tries the Rest were  
compelled to see their line crossed  
time after time. Commander W. M.  
J. A. Davies, the international half,  
partnered Lieutenant Kershaw in the  
Grand Fleet XV, and these two set the  
three-quarters off repeatedly, result-  
ing in a score of 45 points to 8 in  
favor of the Grand Fleet. Engineer-  
Lieutenant Blake kicked six goals.

COACH BELL HAS  
A FEW VETERANS

Drake University Track Squad  
Is This Year Lacking in the  
Usual Number of Good  
Sprinters—Has Distance Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
DES MOINES, Iowa.—Indications at  
Drake University are that the Blue  
and White, usually strong in the  
sprints will have better material in  
the long runs than in the dashes, and  
that the coaches must depend on an  
inexperienced team for track compe-  
tition this spring.

Harry Bell, track coach, finds that  
he has only five men of college expe-  
rience on his track squad, and he has  
no experienced men at all for the  
field events. Chauncey McKinley '21  
may be used in the discus throw, but  
his experience is limited to high  
school competition, and H. E. Ebert  
'21 is said to be a good high jumper  
and weight man.

He has been expected of the  
Drake men in the indoor meets, as  
they have had little training for the  
events. The athletes have been de-  
prived of the basement of the gymna-  
sium since a board floor was put in  
for the use of the S. A. T. C. last  
fall. So much inter-class and inter-  
school basketball has been played this  
winter that opportunities for using  
the main gymnasium for track prac-  
tice were few and far between.

GOOD MATERIAL  
OUT AT ILLINOIS

Coach George Huff Has Six Men  
Who Have Seen Varsity Ex-  
perience Trying for the Illini  
Baseball Nine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Western News Office  
URBANA, Illinois.—The baseball  
team at the University of Illinois is  
gradually rounding into definite form,  
although there is only a comparatively  
small selection of good players to  
pick from. Coach George Huff reports  
that six men who have seen varsity  
experience are on the squad this year.  
Several others who have made good  
on the freshman team are also out for  
practice.

D. F. Wrobke '20, W. S. Arrasmith  
'20, and H. B. Ryan '19 are the men  
trying out for pitcher. For catcher  
there are P. A. Kaiser '21, and W. K.  
Kopp '20, who was on the basketball  
team. B. A. Ingwersen '20, last year's  
regular first baseman, will be back at  
that place after his basketball season.  
The regular second baseman, O. F.  
Barklage '19, is also in uniform this  
year. A. C. Thomas '20, who has  
played baseball at Drake University,  
is a candidate for third base. H. A.  
Diehl '21 is out for shortstop.

Outfielders who are eligible are J.  
B. Edwards Jr. '20 and P. C. Doss '20.  
Both former varsity men. Doss has  
just been discharged from naval avia-  
tion. Other men who are showing  
promise of baseball ability are E. T.  
Johnson '21, formerly on the fresh-  
man and on the varsity basketball  
squad, R. M. Poehlman '20, and H. F.  
Sadler '21.

A new captain will have to be  
chosen for this year as F. M. Lalor,  
the captain-elect is still in the United  
States service and does not expect to  
return college until next fall. The  
Illini schedule follows:  
April 26—State University of Iowa at  
Urbana.  
May 2—Notre Dame at Urbana; 3—  
Notre Dame at Urbana; 7—University  
of Chicago at Urbana; 10—State University  
of Iowa at Iowa City, Iowa; 13—Purdue  
University at Urbana; 16—University of  
Wisconsin at Urbana; 17—University of  
Wisconsin at Urbana; 23—University of  
Wisconsin at Madison, Wisconsin; 24—  
University of Chicago at Chicago; 31—  
University of Michigan at Urbana.  
June 6—Purdue University at Lafayette,  
Indiana; 7—University of Michigan at  
Ann Arbor, Michigan.

A game may be played with the  
University of Havana, Cuba, at some  
unknown date. That university is  
planning to send a team on a trip  
through this country sometime during  
the baseball season.

STEVENSON BEATS  
CLAUDE FALKNER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
LONDON, England.—Although Tom  
Stevenson beat Claude Falkner by a  
margin of 1014 points in the profes-  
sional billiard championship match  
which ended March 1, the victory was  
a last-minute one and promised some  
close play during the final day. The  
promise was not fulfilled, and the  
spectators at Thurston's Leicester  
Square who had seen the game sus-  
pended on the Friday night with a  
mere difference of 14 points separat-  
ing the contestants, were disappointed  
at the marked inferiority of the loser  
on the last day.

After the first half hour it appeared  
as if the result were a foregone con-  
clusion, and from that moment Stev-  
enson never looked back. The one-  
sidedness of the play can be gauged  
from the fact that he lead rose from  
14 to 1014, and that in a match of only  
8000 up. Falkner's scores for the  
week's play show an irregularity  
which is strangely in contrast with  
those of his opponent. Whereas the  
winner's average was round about 600  
per session, Falkner varied between  
98, made during the last evening, and  
1143, compiled the day before. The  
scores:

	Stevenson	Falkner
Aver. <td>608</td> <td>2814</td>	608	2814
Aggr. <td>608</td> <td>2814</td>	608	2814
Monday	47.64	608
Tuesday	74.09	668
Wednesday	91.85	685
Thursday	21.75	612
Friday	21.40	695
Saturday	15.30	41
Totals	38.88	8090

PICKUPS  
Pitcher James of the Boston Braves,  
world's champions of 1914, has re-  
ported to Manager E. G. Barrow of  
spring practice. He has not done any  
pitching for the team since 1914.

D. C. Gainer is being tried out in  
the outfield by Manager E. G. Barrow  
of the Boston Red Sox. He will prob-  
ably take the place of Duffy in left  
field and be used as substitute to John  
McInnis at first base.

With 34 candidates out for the Yale  
varsity baseball team this spring,  
Coach William Lauder should cer-  
tainly develop a good nine to represent  
the Elis. He will find his most difficult  
task developing a pitcher to take the  
place of F. P. Talcott '18, the star of  
last year's team.

THEATRICAL  
NEW YORK  
Everything  
AT THE  
Hippodrome

MAT. DAILY  
BEST SEATS  
Reservations  
at 8:15

SHRIMP INDUSTRY  
SHOWING GROWTH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Reports  
just completed by the Conservation  
Department of Louisiana show that  
the shrimp industry has risen to a  
value of approximately \$500,000 a year,  
becoming second only to the oyster  
industry. Last year the shrimp men  
produced only about \$350,000 worth.

The shrimpers say that the main  
reason for the increased production  
is the greater use of motor boats,  
combined with the greater numbers  
of luggers and sailing shrimp boats  
which have installed gasoline and oil  
engines, but part of the increase is  
undoubtedly also due to the much  
greater use of sea foods owing to the  
scarcity of meat products during the  
war.

Terrebonne Parish, with Houma as  
the parish seat, is the center of both  
the oyster and the shrimp industries  
in Louisiana, embracing many miles  
of coast of the open gulf, cut up by  
dozens of bays and bayous, and hav-  
ing a number of small, shallow,  
brackish lakes, filled and emptied by  
the tides, making delightful feeding  
grounds from the shrimp point of  
view. The main products of the  
shrimp industry are dried shrimp and  
canned shrimp, with the skins of the  
shrimp ground to powder for fertil-  
izer as a valuable by-product. Sun-  
dried shrimp have been a staple arti-  
cle of food in the Orient and on the  
west coast of South America for cen-  
turies, but the American people are  
just beginning to become acquainted  
with this excellent food supply. More  
than \$275,000 worth was sold from  
Louisiana marshes last year, while  
the canned product was sold for as  
much more.

BOSTON MILK PRICE  
MAY BE LOWERED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
BOSTON, Massachusetts.—With a  
reduction in the price to milk con-  
tractors on April 1, there may be a  
slight reduction in the price to con-  
sumers, according to the attorney  
for a group of milk distributors in  
Boston, in opposing before a commit-  
tee of the Massachusetts Legislature  
a bill providing that the State shall  
handle the milk business and fix  
prices. He said that this would be  
possible as a result of the cessation  
of federal price fixing.

Asked how retail prices will be fixed  
after the Federal Milk Commission  
goes out of existence next Monday, he  
replied that "it will be done as it  
formerly was, by agreement among  
the dealers." The present prices, he  
said, are based upon the cost of pro-  
duction and distribution, plus a fair  
profit to both producer and distributor.  
Under this plan, he declared, both the  
producer and the distributor "have  
seen more money than ever before."

THREE MEMORIALS TO  
THEODORE ROOSEVELT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Eastern News Office  
NEW YORK, New York.—The Roose-  
velt Permanent Memorial Committee  
announces the planning of three spe-  
cific national memorials to be erected  
in honor of Theodore Roosevelt. The  
committee will raise a fund to erect a  
suitable and adequate monumental  
memorial in Washington; to acquire,  
develop, and maintain a park in the  
town of Oyster Bay, Long Island,  
which may ultimately include Sagam-  
ore Hill, to be preserved like Mt.  
Vernon, New York, and the Lincoln  
Home at Springfield, Illinois; and to  
establish and endow an incorporated  
society to promote development and  
application of the policies and ideals  
of Theodore Roosevelt for the benefit  
of the people of the United States. To  
those ends, a Roosevelt memorial as-  
sociation will now be organized. This  
association will be entrusted with the  
erection and establishment of the  
three memorials.

CUNARD  
ANCHOR

NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL  
Royal George ..... April 1  
Aquitania ..... April 5  
Ordnania ..... April 8  
Caronia ..... April 15  
Carnarvon ..... April 19  
Royal George ..... April 26

NEW YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON  
Mauretania ..... April 12

21 ST. STATE STREET, NEW YORK  
126 STATE STREET, BOSTON  
Phone F. M. 4600

NEW HAVEN, CONN.  
EDW. MALLEY CO.  
Accredited Agency for  
RED CROSS SHOE

517 ESSEX STREET  
LAWRENCE, MASS.  
C. J. TETRAU SHOE CO.  
Accredited Agency for  
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AKRON, OHIO  
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Accredited Agency for  
RED CROSS SHOE

TULSA, OKLA.  
TURK BROS.  
Accredited Agency for  
RED CROSS SHOE

564 MAIN STREET  
BUFFALO, N. Y.  
WM. H. OPPENHEIM  
Accredited Agency for  
RED CROSS SHOE

PHILADELPHIA, PA.  
FRANK & SEDER  
Eleventh and Market Streets  
Accredited Agency for  
RED CROSS SHOE

AMERICANIZATION  
FUNDS ARE SOUGHT

Lack of Action on Part of  
Council of Massachusetts City  
Results in Many Protests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
SPRINGFIELD, Massachusetts.—  
Failure of the City Council to appro-  
priate funds to carry along the Amer-  
icanization work in this city has re-  
sulted in a protest meeting in the  
Hooker School and the council has  
been urged to reconsider its action.  
Dr. Newton M. Hall, chairman of the  
Americanization committee of the  
School Board, says that the council is  
clearly under a misapprehension as to  
the facts, as Americanization work is  
already proceeding with an actual at-  
tendance in the various classes of  
nearly 200 persons.

"Unless the appropriation be grant-  
ed," he says, "Springfield will be the  
only city, I believe, in the country  
which will not be carrying out the  
wishes of the government—which will  
not respond to one of the most urgent  
calls of our times."

"It is not fair to deprive the people  
of the North End, the Italians, the  
Poles, the Greeks and the people of  
other nationalities, of opportunities to  
learn English, to improve themselves  
mentally, to increase their value as  
American citizens."

"I do not think that Springfield  
wants to be known as the only city in  
the country which declines to assume  
the responsibility of using every effort  
to make this nation American to the  
very heart and core of its being. It is  
taking a large responsibility to block  
a plan recommended by the Depart-  
ment of the Interior of the United  
States, the national Department of  
Education, and indorsed with practical  
unanimity by labor unions and cham-  
bers of commerce in every part of the  
country."

"The School Board is prepared to do  
its part. It is waiting only for the  
means to carry out its program. The  
citizens of Springfield should see to it  
that means are provided."

PROTEST AGAINST  
OVERTIME WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor  
from its Southern News Office  
BIRMINGHAM, Alabama.—In the  
face of a scarcity of employment,  
some employers continue to work  
their men 10 hours a day and pay a  
bonus for overtime, without a protest  
from the employees, said James L.  
Radier, of the United States Depart-  
ment of Labor. In a recent talk to Bir-  
mingham labor unions, "If restricted  
hours ever had a justification it is at  
a time of unemployment such as the  
present," he said. "Bonuses for over-  
time never were meant to raise wage  
scales, but to discourage long hours  
of labor



## BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

SCOURED WOOL  
IN BIG DEMAND

Bidding Brisk at Second Session  
of Current Government Auction  
Series—Prices Sustained  
—First April Offerings

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Practically all along the line in the Boston wool district there is a sentiment of optimism. The demand for the staple, particularly the finer grades of wool, continues, and dealers are doing business among themselves and with mills. As expected, the current auction series is furnishing interesting conditions in that goods sell easily and at strong prices. Mills are getting orders for the finished product and this is bringing them into the market for raw wool.

The increased offerings of wools by the government meets with favor. It is planned to offer at least 35,000,000 pounds at all future sales, with lots identical as to qualities and quantities.

## First April Auction

Because of the prior engagement of Ford Hall, April 7 and 8, the next series of local government wool auctions, which will cover six days, will be divided, the dates announced being April 4 and 5, and April 9, 10, 11 and 12. On April 5 and 12, the sales will begin at 9 a.m., and on the other days, at 2 p.m. Aggregate offerings at this first series in April have been announced in a tentative way, as follows:

April 4—About 4,000,000 pounds greasy pulled wool.  
April 5—About 6,000,000 pounds domestic fleeces and 1,000,000 pounds Texas and California wools.  
April 9—About 3,000,000 pounds scoured wool.  
April 10—About 3,000,000 pounds scoured wool.  
April 11—About 5,000,000 pounds Australian wool, 3,000,000 pounds South American wool, and 1,600,000 pounds Cape wool.  
April 12—About 10,000,000 pounds territory wool.

The shipments of wool from Boston from Jan. 1, 1919, to March 21, 1919, inclusive, were 20,071,749 pounds, compared with 56,779,461 pounds for the similar period last year. The receipts from Jan. 1, 1919, to March 21, 1919, inclusive, were 51,265,697 pounds, compared with 97,076,840 pounds for the corresponding period last year.

Result of Yesterday's Sale  
At the second sale of the present series yesterday the government wool administration offered 437 lots of scoured wool totalling about 3,000,000 pounds. Although the reduction in all grades of wool of approximately 7½ per cent in order to conform with the British prices has temporarily upset matters, it is expected that eventually the price cut will develop renewed buying.

Bidding at yesterday's sale proved to be decidedly keen from the beginning. It was evident that there is a demand for scoured wool in the trade at the present time.

During the early part of the session every lot offered was quickly disposed of at satisfactory prices.

The first lot, comprising a miscellaneous assortment of ½ blood grey territory, fine medium, and high ¾ territory grey in small amounts, was disposed of at \$1.08 a pound to the Boynton Wool Scouring Company.

The second lot, similar to the first, of mostly fine and medium territory, brought \$1.09 a pound and was taken by the Rockwell Woolen Company.

Lot 3, of 13 small amounts of practically ¾ blood grey territory, was sold at 97 cents a pound.

Lot 4, comprising six parcels in small amounts, mostly ¾ blood grey and ¾ grey territory, sold for 82 cents a pound.

Lot 5, of 5316 pounds S. A. 56s grey, was bid up to 92 cents a pound, being sold at that price.

Lot 6, of 1871 pounds of burry Chilean ¾, very defective, went for 52 cents a pound.

Lot 7, of 5481 pounds high ¾ blood grey Chilean sold at 85 cents a pound.

The next lot of 5780 pounds ¾ blood Chilean grey shrinky, brought 66 cents a pound, and lot 9 of 7902 pounds low ¾ damaged and tender grey Peru, was disposed of at the same price.

Four lots of low ¾ blood grey Peru sold at prices ranging from 79¢ to 82 cents a pound.

Four lots of S. A. B super were sold for prices between \$1.03 and \$1.06 a pound.

Six lots of stained B super were in keen demand, five bringing \$1.06 and one \$1.05 a pound.

Out of the first 40 lots offered all were sold.

## RAILWAY EARNINGS

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

Third wk March .. \$2,822,000  
From Jan. 1 .. \$21,225,000

## PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

## PHILADELPHIA, Pennsylvania

Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here yesterday were: Cramp Ship 91½,

Elcor Star Bat 71½, General Asphalt com 66, Lehigh Nav 69½, Lake Superior 19½, Phila Co 35½, Phila Co pfd 34½, Phila Elec 25½, Phila Hap Tr 25, Phila Tract 67, Union Tract 38½, United Gas Imp 70½.

## SLOSS-SHEFFIELD

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama—The 120-

oven by-product plant of the Sloss-Sheffield Company being built in North Birmingham, is half completed, and will be in operation in November. It is of the Smet-Solvay type, and will cost around \$4,000,000.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

## Wednesday's Market

Am Beet Sugar	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar	75½	75½	74½	74
Am Can .....	49½	49½	48½	48½
Am Car & Fwy ..	90	90	89½	89½
Am Loco .....	70½	70½	69½	69½
Am Loco .....	75½	75½	74½	74
Am Smelters ..	68½	68½	68	68
Am Sugar .....	124½	125	124	124½
Am Tel & Tel ..	104½	104½	103½	103½
Anacosta .....	60½	60½	59½	59½
Atchafalpa .....	91½	91½	91	91
Atchafalpa & W I	112½	113	111½	112
Bald Loco .....	87½	87½	85½	85½
B & O .....	47½	47½	47½	47½
Beth Steel B ..	65½	67½	65½	65
B R T .....	21	21	21	21
Can Pacific ..	158½	159	158½	158½
Can Leather ..	70½	71	70	70
Chandler .....	123½	123½	122	122
Ches & Ohio ..	58½	58½	57½	57½
C M & St P ..	37½	37½	37½	37½
Chi, R I & Pac ..	24	24	23½	23½
China .....	35	35	34	34
Corn Products ..	52½	53½	52½	53
Crucible Steel ..	66	66	64½	64
Erie .....	16½	16½	16½	16½
Gen Electric ..	158½	158½	157½	157½
Gen Motors ..	158½	159½	157½	158
Goodrich .....	65½	65½	65	65
Inspiration .....	47	47	46½	46½
Kennecott .....	21	21	21	21
Max Motor .....	35	35½	34½	35½
I M M pfd .....	109½	112½	109½	111½
Mex Pet .....	179½	179½	176	176½
Middle .....	45½	45½	45	45
Mo Pacific .....	23½	23½	23½	23½
N Y Central ..	74½	74½	74½	74½
N Y N H & H ..	30	30	28½	28½
No Pacific .....	93	93	92½	92½
Penn .....	44½	44½	42½	42½
Pierce-Arrow ..	45	45	44½	44½
Pan-Am Pet .....	79	79	77	77
Ray Cons .....	19½	20	19½	19½
Reading .....	84½	85	83½	83½
Rep I & Steel ..	81	81	80½	80½
So Pac .....	101½	101½	100½	100½
Studebaker .....	45½	46½	45½	45½
Union Pacific ..	123½	123½	122½	122½
U S Rubber .....	82½	82½	81	81½
U S Steel .....	97	97½	96½	96½
do pfd .....	114½	115	114½	114½
Western Union ..	72½	72½	72	72
Westinghouse ..	46½	46½	45½	45½
Willis-Over .....	28½	28½	28	28½
Total sales 796,400 shares.				

## LIBERTY BONDS

Lab 3½s	Open	High	Low	Last
Lab 3½s	99.00	99.04	98.86	99.04
Lab 4s	94.34	94.34	94.20	94.24
Lab 4½s	93.48	93.50	93.40	93.44
Lab 5s	94.26	94.40	94.24	94.40
Lab 5½s	93.46	93.52	93.44	93.46
Lab 6s	94.98	95.00	94.90	95.00
Lab 6½s	93.54	93.60	93.50	93.58

## FOREIGN BONDS

Am For Sec 5s	Open	High	Low	Last
Am For Sec 5s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Anglo-French 5s	96½	97	96½	96½
City of Bordeaux 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Lyons 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Paris 6s	99½	99½	99½	99½
French 5½s	105½	105½	105½	105½
Un King 5½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Un King 5½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Un King 5½s	99½	99½	99½	99½
Un King 5½s	99½	99½	99½	99½

## BOSTON STOCKS

## Wednesday's Closing Prices

Am Tel	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Tel	103½	104	103	103½
A A Chem com	410	410	410	410
Am Wool com	51½	51½	51½	51½
Am Bosch Mag	66½	66½	66½	66½
Am Zinc	12½	12½	12½	12½
Am Zinc pfd	42½	42½	42½	42½
Arizona Com	11½	11½	11½	11½
Booth Fish	20½	20½	20½	20½
Boston Elev	60½	60½	60½	60½
Boston & Me	30	30	30	30
Butte & Sup	51	51	51	51
Cal & Hecla	40½	40½	40½	40½
Copper Range	41	41	41	41
Davis-Daly	3	3	3	3
East Butte	8½	8½	8½	8½
Fairbanks	50½	50½	50½	50½
Granby	67	67	67	67
Greene-Can	42½	42½	42½	42½
I Creek com	42½	42½	42½	42½
Isle Royale	24½	24½	24½	24½
Lake Copper	34½	34½	34½	34½
Mass Elec pfd	4½	4½	4½	4½
Mass Gas	82½	82½	82½	82½
May-Old Colony	32½	32½	32½	32½
Mohawk	52½	52½	52½	52½
N Y N H & H	28½	28½	28½	28½
North Butte	10	10	10	10
Old Dominion	42½	42½	42½	42½
Oscoda	13½	13½	13½	13½
Pond Creek	13	13	13	13
Stewart	39½	39½	39½	39½
Swift & Co	129½	129½	129½	129½
United Fruit	148	148	148	148
United Shoe	48	48	48	48
U S Smelting	48½	48½	48½	48½

## \*New York quotation.

## NEW YORK CURB

## Wednesday's Market

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	37c	40c
Alma Explos	9½	9½
Barnett O & G	2	2
Big Ledge	14	14
Boswyo	32	34
Boston & Mont	54c	56c
Calumet & Jer	51	53
Canada Cop	1½	1½
Cash Boy	11	12
Cons Arizona	1	1½
Cons Copper	4½	5
Cordens & Co	7½	7½
Curtiss	11½	13
Emerson	3½	4
Federal Oil	6½	6½
General Health	65	65
Gillette	136	138
Glenrock	4½	4½
Goldfield Cons	18	20
Green Monster	6	6
Hecla Mining	4½	4½
Hercules	2	2½
Houston Oil	79	81
Howe Sound	3½	3½
Hudson Oil	34	34
Island Oil	75	8
Jerome Verde	15	15
Jumbo	13	15
Kerr Lake	5½	6½
Keystone	84½	84½
Lake Torp Boat	1½	2
Louisiana Co	27	28
Magna Cop	28	28
Mekin Bar	42	48
Merritt	28½	29
Midwest Oil	1½	1½
Midwest Refining	155	157
Oklahoma	1½	1½
Peerless	20	22
Russian 5½s	65	68
do 6½s	62	65
Sagapula Ref	7½	7½
Seven Metals	37	37
Sequoyah Oil	7	7
Sinclair Gulf	43½	43½
Standard Motor	9	9
Stanton	8	8
Submarine Boat	13½	14
Texana	34c	36c
United Motors	44	45
United Verde Ext	22½	24
U S Steam	2	2
Victoria	24	24
Wright Martin	37½	41

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, New York—Call money

strong, high 6, low 5, ruling rate 5½, closing bid 5½, offered 6, last loan

6. Bank acceptances 4½ per cent. Mercantile paper 5½@6½. Sterling 60-day bills 4.58, commercial 60-day bills 4.56, demand 4.61, cables 4.62. France demand 5.85, cables 5.81. Gold demand 40, cables 40½. Lire demand 7.50, cables 7.40. Mexican dollars 77½ cents. Government bonds heavy, railroad bonds easy. Time loans steady, 60 days, 90 days, 5½@5½; 6 months 5½@5½ per cent.

## DIVIDENDS

The Providence Telephone Company has declared a quarterly dividend of \$1 a share, payable March 31 to holders of record March 25.

The Massachusetts Cotton Mills has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$2 a share, payable May 10 to stock of record April 18.

The Howe Sound Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 5 cents a share, payable April 15 to stock of record March 31.

The Triumph Oil Refining Company has declared its usual monthly dividend of 1½ per cent, payable April 3 to holders of record March 26.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared on the preferred stock of the Utah Gas & Coke Company, payable in scrip on April 1.

The Central Leather Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the common stock, payable May 1 to stock of record April 10.

The American Piano Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Coal Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 2½ per cent, payable April 15 to stock of record April 1.

No action was taken on the dividend at the meeting of the United States Steamship Company. This is the second meeting at which a dividend was deferred.

The International Paper Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable April 15 to stock of record April 8.

The Webster & Atlas National Bank of Boston, Massachusetts, has declared its regular semi-annual dividend of \$4 a share, payable April 1 to stock of record March 25.

The Norfolk & Western Railway Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend on the adjustment preferred stock, payable May 19 to stock of record April 30.

The regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent was declared on the preferred stock of the Merchants Public Utilities, Indianapolis, Indiana, payable in cash April 1.

The regular quarterly dividend of \$112½ has been declared on the stock of the Haverhill Gas Light Company of Haverhill, Massachusetts, payable April 1 to stock of record March 26.

The American Trust Company of Boston, Massachusetts, has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 4 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 per cent, both payable April 2 to stock of record March 26.

The American Public Utilities Company has declared its regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the preferred stock, payable in five-year 6 per cent scrip on April 1, 1919, to stock of record March 20, 1919.

The Island Creek Coal Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.50 a share on the preferred stock. A dividend of \$1 a share has also been declared on the common stock; three months ago \$1.50 was declared on the common. Both are payable April 1 to stock of record March 28.

The Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent each on its preferred and common stocks. The preferred stock dividend is payable April 15 to stock of record April 4. The common stock dividend will be paid on April 30 to stock of record April 4.

## POWER SYSTEM EARNINGS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Earnings of the New England Company power system for February and two months ended Feb. 28 last, show these changes:

	1918	1919
Feb. gross	\$218,721	\$27,165
Net	119,877	29,261
Sur aft int chgs	55,164	14,332
Two mos gross	636,764	126,840
Net	250,663	107,188
Sur aft int chgs	121,226	71,429

## STEEL PRODUCT CHEAPER

NEW YORK, New York—Cold rolled strip steel manufacturers have agreed to a reduction of \$12 a net ton in the price of their product. The new price will be \$5.65 a hundred pounds, Pittsburgh, as compared with \$6.25, the former price. This is the largest cut made on any finished product. The \$10 cut on steel rails was next.

## SILVER PRICE SET

LONDON, England—The government has fixed a new maximum price for silver. It is equivalent, at the current rate of exchange, to 95 cents a standard ounce.

## PUBLIC SERVICE PROFITS

NEW YORK, New York—The Public Service Corporation of New Jersey reports for the year ended Dec. 31, 1918, an operating income of \$16,059,454, compared with \$16,751,973 in 1917.







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CLEANERS. DYERS  
LAUNDERERS

We will take care of all your cleaning  
from dry cleaning the finest fabrics  
and laundering your collars in doing  
up the family wash

OUR CARPET CLEANING  
DEPARTMENT

Secure a trial order from you. The  
kind of service you want at the right  
price.

CALL MAIN 6080

86-92 South Tenth Street

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& COMPANY**  
Clothing, Hats and  
Furnishings

For Men, Boys and Children  
"The Store of the Town"

NICOLET AT FIFTH—MINNEAPOLIS

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BOOT SHOPS**

Minneapolis, St. Paul,  
727 Nicollet Ave. 380 Robert St.

Keeping Apace with Bootdom's  
Smartest

**KITZMAN BOOT SHOP**  
721 NICOLET

THE  
MINNESOTA LOAN & TRUST CO  
405 Marquette Ave.

Pays 4% Interest on Savings Accounts  
Pays interest on checking accounts, daily and  
monthly balances.

Associated with the  
**NORTHWESTERN NAT'L BANK**  
Combined resources over Sixty Eight Million  
Dollars.

The Northwestern Delicacy  
**FANCY BAKERY—DELICATESSEN**  
FOURTH AND TWELFTH STS., MINNEAPOLIS  
5 EAST LAKE STREET, MINNEAPOLIS  
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**HOEFT and McMillan**  
Makers of Gowns and Blouses. We carry Corsets  
and Brassieres. 724 2nd Ave. So. N. C. 5341.

**ARDALL'S CANDY STORE**  
FOR LAKE AND HENNEPIN  
Fine Candy Specimens, Ice Creams, Trappes and  
Cut Flowers

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"I love flowers—don't you?"  
79 Spruce Place, MINNEAPOLIS  
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**HARTMAN'S MILLINERY**  
91 SO. 10TH STREET  
HANDICRAFT BUILDING  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

**DAVIS—Ladies' Hatter**  
2307 Hennepin Ave., Minneapolis  
Phone Kenwood 1252

**SUITS AND GOWNS**  
READY TO WEAR  
Tucker Stevens Shop, 920 Nicollet Av.  
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Popular Priced Suits. Satisfaction Guaranteed.  
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**ARMSTRONG**  
CLEANS RUGS CLEAN  
Oriental Rugs Repaired. Kenwood 2751

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Cleaner and Dyer  
OLGA B. MEYER, Prop.  
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REAL FUEL SERVICE FIRST, LAST AND  
ALL THE TIME. IN OUR SINCERE AIM  
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General Contractor and Cabinet Hardware Co.  
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**Borg's**  
EVERYTHING FOR THE HOME  
SOUTH & MINNESOTA STS.  
ST. PAUL, MINN.

**BROWNING, KING  
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"The Home of Good Clothes"

Clothing, Hats and Furnishings  
For Men, Boys and Children

6th and Robert Streets, ST. PAUL, MINN.

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26 East Seventh Street,  
ST. PAUL

Low prices are possible here because I buy  
direct of the mills, have my own workshop,  
and do business on an economical basis. Men's all-  
wool suits and overalls made to measure only  
\$20.00. Women's suits, \$20.00. Satisfaction guar-  
anteed and given. Samples sent on request.

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M. G. NELSON  
Blouses that are different. Lingerie and Hosiery  
180 Bremer Arcade, St. Paul, Minn.

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M. MILLS  
The shop extraordinary. Quality and service.  
Ice-cream, confections, after dinner parties,  
candy specialties. 124-128 Bremer Arcade,  
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American State Bank

4 per cent interest paid on Savings  
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HIGH GRADE GROCERIES  
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Opposite Y. M. C. A.

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FINE MILLINERY  
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Exclusive Millinery  
**GILMORE BROS.**  
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Exclusive Shop for Ladies' Suits, Coats,  
Dresses, Waists, Popular Prices

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Complete stocks of medium and high-grade  
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Test them with trial order.

Oh! See the O-CEDAR MOPS!  
is an exclamation many times uttered by our  
clients of these goods in the BRIGIT BAR-  
GAIN BASEMENT, where we carry the mops  
and all. "Come and Economize!"  
J. R. JONES BROS. & CO., KALIMAZOO, MICH.

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For First-Class Cleaning  
222 W. Main Street Phone 157

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DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE  
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YOU GET a top-notch in quality, and a  
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with

**HARRIS AND PRATT**  
Building, Shelf  
and Heavy

**HARDWARE**  
Silver, Cut Glass, Cutlery, Auto Accessories,  
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**THE EDWARDS & CHAMBERLIN HDW. CO.**  
BRYANT'S BAKERY—Own idea, rolls, bread,  
cakes, home-made cake, all have the real  
"home-made flavor." Telephone 4060, 304 W.  
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FINE GROCERIES, MEATS  
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814 SO. WEST ST., KALIMAZOO, MICH.  
We deliver your order free.

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Pay Cash, Carry and Save 20% on Your Meats  
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SOUTH SIDE GROCER  
Phone 4002 Free Delivery

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We sell Knox Sparkling Gelatine  
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Boxed and Canned Candies. Phone 629.  
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**PHOTOGRAPHIC SUPPLIES**  
PRINTING, DEVELOPING, ENLARGING  
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Commercial and Portrait Photography  
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**WHY SHOE WORKS**  
Repairing of all kinds, Try Neolin Soles.  
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**FIRST CLASS AUTO PAINTING**  
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**JEANETTE ROSENBERG** Imported and do-  
mestic stationery, wedding announcements,  
prices satisfactory. 304 W. Lowell St.

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**Jacobson's**  
Ladies and Misses  
Outer Garments

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For any information or suggestions as to the  
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An excellent display of Wall Papers and De-  
corative wall coverings, and expert advice is yours for the asking.

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Distinctive Millinery  
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**Peoples National Bank**  
CHARTERED 1865  
Pays 3% Interest on Savings Deposits  
Safety Deposit Boxes for Rent, all  
new equipment.

**MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM**  
Centrally Located

**R. L. (the) KANTLEHNER**  
The Biggest Little Jeweler  
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Plumbing  
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Fine Printing Inks  
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Dyes.

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MEDIUM AND HIGH GRADE FOOTWEAR  
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**GROCERIES**  
The highest quality, careful, painstaking at-  
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Society Brand  
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**CLARK IRISH HARP**  
Musical Studios  
ANNA LOUISE GILLIES  
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MEN'S WEAR AND LUGGAGE STORE  
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UNITED STATES TIRES,  
ACCESSORIES AND TIRE REPAIRING  
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Reliable Store  
Invites you to inspect our line of  
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S  
READY-TO-WEAR,  
DRY GOODS,  
COMPLETE HOUSE FURNISH-  
ING DEPARTMENT,  
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We give "Reliability" and "Service" first place.  
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4%  
Interest on Savings  
"THE BANK OF FRIENDLY SERVICE"

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Invitations Announcements  
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Confessionary, 802 Fountain  
Service, Light and  
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**National City Bank Building**  
Cody Hotel Cafeteria  
Entrance 10 West Fulton St. or through  
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We have  
YOUR TABLE COMPLETE  
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TABLE D'HOTE AND LIGHT LUNCHEONS  
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Pianos, Player-Pianos, Victrolas  
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New location—35 Louis Avenue, N. W.  
KODAKS, SUPPLIES, PICTURE  
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BUILDER OF GOWNS  
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NETTOWAGE A SEC  
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TURKISH TOWELS WASH CLOTHS  
TABLE LINENS WHITE GOODS  
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One of  
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FOREMOST  
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Paul Steketee & Sons

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Ladies and Misses "Outfitters"  
Coats, Suits, Dresses, Millinery  
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Summer goods of superb quality and authori-  
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We invite you to inspect our display  
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Fashionable  
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**Herpolsheimer Co.**  
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DRY GOODS SHIRTS

Announce  
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NEW SPRING APPAREL  
IN THE FOLLOWING LINES

Suits Blouses Children's Dresses  
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Dresses Neckwear Shoes and Oxford  
Skirts House Linen Corsets and Lingerie

Your Inspection Cordially Invited

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SCOTCH GINGHAMS  
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## THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

## Mr. Silvanus Corners the Market

Strange as it may seem, when Silvanus Squirrel came to live in the forest, no one knew anything about him nor did he in any way satisfy their curiosity by talking about himself. Indeed, he did very little talking of any kind, and what he did say was mostly in the way of complaints. The great thing he objected to was the tree in which he lived.

"But, my dear," said Mother Red Squirrel to Mother Gray Squirrel, one day when they were talking him over, "how could he expect anything better? He made no reservations in advance, consulted no agents, nor asked a single person where accommodations were to be had. We merely woke, one morning, and found him here. Instead of hunting around for something better, he wants some one to give up his home."

Mr. Silvanus had come to the forest, the previous winter, just in time to lay up a meager pile of nuts for which he had to work very hard, as the other forest people were more enterprising and had laid in their stores before. So, this year, he planned on doing differently; he determined to get ahead of everybody else. One of the questions—and the most serious question the little forest people ever had to talk about—was what they were to do the coming winter; for, early in the spring, a number of the tall oak trees which had always yielded them a plentiful supply of acorns had been cut down.

So, early in the season, when the nuts were beginning to form, he made numerous visits into the surrounding country until he had located every nut tree for miles around; then he laid low until they were nearly ripe. "I'll do my sleeping in the daytime," he said to himself, "and then, when no one is around at night but the bats and the weasels, who don't care for nuts, I'll visit these trees and bring back my stores." If this had been all there was to it, no one would have objected; but Mr. Silvanus was planning to do more—he was scheming to get hold of the entire crop. "And when I get it," he chuckled, "won't I make them pay me for it? There's Mother Red Squirrel, who needs a lot of nuts to take care of her large family; why, if I am clever, I may be able to force her to change homes with me."

There was just one thing that bothered him and that was a place to store his nuts, when he got them. If he had had Mother Red Squirrel's house, he would have been all right, for that had a big hollow in it; but there was nothing of the kind in his house and his last winter's store he had been obliged to put around in all kinds of places—in tiny crevices, under bits of moss and even under dried leaves. He must have something bigger and better. So, one night when it was very dark and not even a star was peeping out to see what was going on, he slipped down the tree and made off in the direction of Mr. Mole's. He had never called on him before, but he found him readily by a little pile of fresh dirt, thrown up on the surface of the ground, which showed that Mr. Mole was busily at work.

"Mr. Mole, Mr. Mole!" he whispered down the hole. "I want to see you. How shall I get in? Shall I come down here?"

"Oh, no," returned Mr. Mole hastily; "you are so big you would break in my runway. You will have to go round to the entrance. You will find it down at the edge of the swamp."

"Dear me, dear me! What taste Mr. Mole has to want to live in a place like this," he said as he hurried along, his beautiful bushy tail almost completely filling the space. "But it is just what I want, and will answer my purpose famously."

"It's a matter of business wholly," said Mr. Silvanus, when he at last came to where Mr. Mole was working. "I am thinking of going into—the er—hum—commission business, and I have no place to store my wares. It has seemed to me that some of the corridors, which you have here, might be put to good use and bring you in quite an income."

Mr. Mole was quite taken with this idea, and so very readily came to terms which were to the advantage of Mr. Silvanus. For one thing, he knew little about the forest people, as he rarely came up on top of the earth; and, besides, he was much impressed at the grandeur of his visitor's attire, never dreaming for a moment that he had a far more beautiful coat himself of gray-blue fur.

"Well, that's done," said Mr. Silvanus, when he was back in his tree, busily cleaning off the specks of dirt from his coat. "I couldn't have had a better place than Mr. Mole's, for he doesn't care for nuts—and at my own price, too. That's what I call good business."

Then, as the nuts began to ripen, he commenced to gather them in. He first took the ones nearest to him, for those were the ones that the others would see the quickest. Just as soon as it was dark, he would creep down, dart to a tree, fill his cheeks with as many nuts as he could, run to a hole which Mr. Mole made for him, and drop them in. So skillfully did he do it that not a squirrel in the forest suspected him, even though they began to wonder where all the nuts were. Mother Red Squirrel and her family were busy all day, hunting. "I was sure," she exclaimed, "that we would be able to get plenty from this chestnut tree, but now there's not enough to keep a family a month." So it went, all over the forest; and, to make matters worse, the now came very early. Before fall had time to say good-bye, a big, soft mantle of white was spread over everything; then it was difficult to find the nuts. Mr. Silvanus watched all this very carefully, but he never said a word

until he felt sure that the others' little supply had been used; then he let it be known that he had a select stock of A No. 1 nuts at Mr. Mole's, which he would be glad to dispose of.

"It's bad business," said Father Red Squirrel, shaking his head. "Why?" questioned Mother Red Squirrel. "Just think of all the trouble he has saved us. I have quite changed my opinion of him. I think we ought to give him a vote of thanks. I shall propose it at the next meeting."

"Better wait and see what he wants for his nuts," said Father Red Squirrel, who knew much more of the world than she did.

Mr. Silvanus didn't seem disposed to sell to Mother Red Squirrel at all; but, after a great deal of talking he disclosed what he really wanted, which was nothing less than the Red Squirrels' house, in exchange for his own and enough nuts to keep them all winter. Whereupon Mother Red Squirrel went back very sadly to her comfortable tree, and told Father Red Squirrel all about it.

"I'll not stand for it," said that gentleman indignantly. "We shall call a meeting and see about this."

Now Mr. Silvanus didn't know a word of this, for he was busy guarding his stores, which now were too precious to leave, confidently waiting for Mother Red Squirrel to return and hand over to him the keys of her house. Already he was planning what alterations he should make in it, and whether he would begin right away or wait until spring.

Meanwhile the meeting was a heated one. Father Red Squirrel was elected chairman and had much to say about Mr. Silvanus. Mr. Mole also came in for a goodly share, but he was excused somewhat on account of his peculiar manner of living and his lack of knowledge.

Mr. Silvanus was then called in and, seeing how matters stood, promised to give up all the nuts.

"Give them up!" cried Father Red Squirrel indignantly. "You have given them up already, for they are even now being distributed; but you must be taught such a lesson that you never will do it again."

So, even though he shrieked "Chickaree-chickaree-quitch-quitch!" very loudly, he was carried over to a spot in the center of the swamp, where the mud was the thickest and blackest, and which for some reason or other never became frozen over, and dumped in head foremost.

Father Red Squirrel stood by to see that he floundered out all right, for, as he said, "Enough's enough, and if he hasn't learned his lesson, we'll do it again."

But he had. By the time he had cleaned all the mud off his suit, he came to the conclusion that he was a disagreeable neighbor, and so expressed himself.

"I'm glad you think so," said Father Red Squirrel warmly, holding out his paw; "and, now that you have come to that conclusion, I beg to differ with you," whereupon they both laughed, and Father Red Squirrel invited him to dinner, and Mother Red Squirrel pressed so many good things on him that he was more than ever ashamed of himself.

"I am sorry," Father Red Squirrel said, when they were through, "that your house is so uncomfortable. Mother and I were just thinking that perhaps we could spare you a room for the winter, eh, Mother?"

At which Mr. Silvanus was greatly embarrassed, but they were so kind and wanted him to come so badly that he accepted; thereafter passing the most delightful winter he had ever known.

"Making Them All Her Own"

A little bird fares well in Spring, For all she wants she finds enough, And every casual common thing, She makes her own without rebuff.

First, wool and hair from sheep and cow; Then twig and straw to bind them fast; From thicket and from thatch; and now A little nest is built at last.

From that little nest shall rise, When woods are warm, a living song, A music mix with light, that flies Thr' fluttering shade the leaves among.

Its home? Straw, twig, and wool, and hair, Mere nothings these, to house or herd, Who made them something, made them fair, Making them all her own? The bird.

O little bird, take everything, And build thy nest without rebuff, And when thy nest is builded, sing! For who can praise thy song enough? —Owen Meredith.

The Birds' Love for a Shower

I think all birds enjoy a good shower, writes B. Louise Patterson, in "How to Have Bird Neighbors"; they always sing joyously as soon as it clears again, and sometimes while it is still raining. Some also enjoy a shower bath. Sometimes they finish it with a ducking in the basin. Those that do not care for the shower usually know where to find a comfortable place during a heavy downpour. On such occasions, I have seen them take refuge in trees, close to the trunk where it is steady and where the foliage is dense over them. And I have seen them go for shelter under leafy fences, such as there are in the country, where the rails are broad enough to protect a little bird. I have also seen birds come out from under a corn-crib, after a rain, so I presume they had gone under it for shelter.



"They live in a little world of their own"

## Kitty, in India, to Mollie in England

VIII

Dear Mollie:

The Mussoorie hotel was one of the surprises of my life. I have only stayed in one hotel in England. It is a huge place, standing beside a great railway station. We stayed there the night before we sailed for India. I suppose, because of this experience, I have always thought of a hotel as a tall, black building, all noise and bustle. The London hotel seemed like a little island of bustle in an ocean of noises. Trains shrieked and puffed in the station. The rattle of trams, the tinkle of carriage bells, the toot toot of motors, and all the other noises of the London traffic came roaring up from the roads. Inside the hotel there was a constant bustle of passengers coming and going. Porters carrying bags, messengers bringing letters, jostled one in every passage. Every one seemed to be asking or answering questions, and every one seemed to be in a hurry.

Nothing could be more unlike all this than the Mussoorie hotel. It is far away from trains and traffic. There are no tall buildings, and there is no smoke to blacken anything. The hotel consists of a number of pretty houses, with verandas running round them. None of the houses are more than two stories high; several are mere cottages. They stand round a large compound, dotted with great, feathery fir trees, called deodars. The Mussoorie hotel is as lively and full of bustle as the London hotel, but it is such a pleasant bustle. There are quite a lot of kiddies staying in the hotel, and a very jolly time they have of it. They live in a little world of their own. They have their own dining room and a special bell announces their meals. All day long, on the seats under the deodars, one sees little groups of children and nurses. Babies sleep in their prams, up and down the verandas. Few of the children look more than eight. The bigger ones are all in school. The daily program seems to be a morning walk with nurse or ayah, breakfast, games in the compound, or a nap in the pram, according to age, tiffin, play in the veranda, and later a general exodus to the band or the public gardens.

Prams are by no means the only baby carriages in Mussoorie. Some of the babies go out in tiny litters. These are just like cots, without legs. They have canvas roofs, to shelter the babies from the sun or the rain, and they are carried on poles by two coolies. They each hold two babies, and in them the babies spend the day, sleeping, or playing with their toys, by turns. One small boy has a coolie's basket, fitted with a seat. He looks quite cozy, strapped into this basket, which again is strapped on to a coolie's back. It is a thrifty baby carriage, for one coolie can carry it.

There are no elaborate public gardens in Mussoorie, but there is a green, level place, with lots of seats under shady trees, which is a favorite place for picnics. One small girl was seriously concerned, when I asked leave of her nurse to rest on a seat, set out with rugs and cushions. A tiffin basket, a kettle and the ashes of a fire told of a picnic.

"Why don't you like me to sit on your seat?" I asked the child. "You see, it's our camp," she replied gravely.

The great event of the week is the dancing class. I love to go down to the rink and watch the children dance. They are so keen and so full of enjoyment. A great deal of private practice goes on through the week. I saw a little girl in the public gardens, with lifted skirt and pointed toes, solemnly practicing the fox trot. A few yards away her pony was tied to a post. The small girl was absorbed in her dance. She drew nearer and nearer to the post, until the dance came to a sudden finish with a whirling pirouette into the astonished pony, to the intense surprise of the little dancer.

The members of this dancing class are every bit as much concerned for matters of dress as the finest ladies in the hotel. "Mary wears much walla's shoes," observed one mite to me. "I do not," I saw English shoes. She meant that her mother bought her shoes at an English shop, not in the bazaar at a native shop. "Do you like me in this coat?" I heard a small boy ask his partner.

The dancing class is not the only kayety, by any means. Parties and picnics seem to take place every day. There are children's cinemas, children's fancy dress balls. Don't think that it is always sunshine. There are sometimes storms and disagreements. I didn't envy the memsahib who found herself listening to a most complicated story from a small girl, in the absence of the child's mother.

"Mary has been very bad indeed to me. She has made me cry."

"Oh!" said the memsahib. "Yes, And I said, 'I shall tell my mother. Certain and indeed I shall.'"

"But your mother isn't here," said the memsahib, hopefully.

"So I'll just tell you," said the small person, cheerfully. "And then she made me cry. And I threw a big stone—" the little pickle paused.

"Oh! Oh!" said the memsahib, very much shocked.

"Not on top of her," said the pickle, "aside her."

"Oh!" said the memsahib. "Yes," said the pickle. "But Mary's a very naughty girl, isn't she?"

"I think it's a very sad story," said the discreet memsahib.

"Yes," said the pickle. "And Mary's a very naughty—Hullo! There's Mary calling." And off she ran, all smiles, to play and quarrel with Mary again.

## Tools for Young Gardeners

Many a boy has made a good garden with only a hoe and a rake. You do not need a large number of tools in order to grow vegetables. Of course, though, you will want to do your work as easily and efficiently as possible, and a few additional tools will help you. If your garden is fairly large, you will find a wheel hoe a great convenience. This device is mounted on a small wheel, and has handles with which to push it. You can go over the ground very much more quickly with this wheel hoe than with a hand hoe. Last year, many school boys in Michigan made wheel hoes for themselves, from instructions sent out by the Michigan Agricultural College, at East Lansing. It is probable that some of the leaflets, telling how to construct these garden implements, are still available. A simple wheel hoe costs only a few dollars, though, and should last for many years, so that its purchase will be a good investment.

If your garden is small, probably you will get along just as well with a scuffle hoe, which is merely a flat blade on the end of a long pole. The blade is worked back and forth in the ground around the plants, cutting off the weeds and keeping the soil loose. It is an inexpensive but valuable tool. The only danger in its use is that you will cut off some of the plants if you push it too vigorously close to the rows.

You will need a light iron rake to make the surface of the ground smooth and fine, before you begin to plant. If you use this rake intelligently, you can break up all the clods of earth and get rid of many stones. Don't try to work your land, though, until it has become dry enough so that the soil does not stick to the shoes. A good way to test this condition is to pick up a handful of soil in the hand and squeeze it. When it forms a ball which crumbles when squeezed a little harder, it is just right to work. When you are making the furrows for your seeds, you can use a corner of the hoe, and you can pack the soil over the seeds with the flat of the hoe. After that, you should run the rake very lightly over the surface to make the soil loose, but of course, you must not rake out the seeds.

Perhaps you do not realize that there must be air, as well as water, in the ground to make plants grow. That is one reason for keeping the ground stirred. Another important reason is that when there is what professional gardeners call a dust mulch on the surface, which means simply a layer of fine, loose soil, the escape of moisture by evaporation is lessened. Water moves quickly to the surface and escapes into the air when the ground is hard, but this movement is checked when it is loose and friable. You will see, therefore, that your hoeing and raking has another purpose than simply to keep down the weeds. If your soil is allowed to form a hard crust, your plants will soon lack moisture at the roots; but if you can keep a dust blanket over the garden, the roots will not get thirsty nearly so quickly, even though rains are long delayed.

No garden looks well unless the rows are straight and even. In order to get them so, you will need a garden line. Ordinary cord will serve the purpose, and should be tied to a sharpened stake at each end. Stretch the cord taut, and then run your hoe handle along it to mark straight rows. It is also a good plan to have a lath marked with notches a foot apart, in order that you may properly gauge the distances between the rows.

When transplanting time comes, you will need a trowel, and you are advised to buy as good a one as possible, as the cheap trowels are soon broken. Trowels are often lost in the grass or among the plants, but you

will have less trouble in this way if you paint the handle red, or some other bright color, so that it can be easily seen.

It may be that you will need a garden fork and a spade occasionally, but this makes about as complete a list as there will be any real demand for. Of course, there are other tools which are convenient, but they can be classed mostly as luxuries. You will get much better results if you have only a few tools, but keep them clean and sharp, than you will if you have a large collection and neglect them.

"Mrs. Theodore Thomas, in her book, 'Our Mountain Garden,' tells of the joys of watching the habits and traits of the wild things on the place. "It is of absorbing interest," she writes, "to note the birds and their pretty ways, each so individual and characteristic of its kind. One day a pair of cedar birds alighted on the table usually devoted to the pugilistic finches, who were carrying on their customary quarrels over every mouthful. The cedar birds are very aristocratic and well bred, and exceedingly particular in matters of deportment. Mrs. Cedar Bird was evidently too shocked to eat, and each time a pair of finches showed signs of pecking at each other, she would move away a trifle, . . . and stare loftily at the offenders, as one would say, 'What manners—and at the table, too!' She refused to eat the finches' food, and presently her husband brought her a berry from a neighboring bush, and after eating that she flew away in disgust. Next day they came again, and it was evident that the lady had complained to her husband of the ill-breeding of the objectionable birds, for her gallant better half chased the finches off, and would not permit one of them to alight as long as his wife chose to remain. Such little scenes are often enacted for the eye which is watching for them."

"And the pretty fur wearers—what would our place be without their shy and timid presence? The saucy squirrels in the trees, who tease my poor little dog almost to distraction, and order me out sharply to bring their breakfast, when I am late! The funny little roly-poly woodchucks, like baby bears, waddling hurriedly under the nearest pile of stones. The rabbits wandering down from the forest to nibble off my best plants as if they owned the earth. The foxes lope craftily across the lawn. And oh, the excitement of finding fresh tracks on some newly turned patch of earth!"

"I confess these wild creatures are not too particular where they walk, nor what they eat on their shy visits to my garden, and are as likely to nibble off my prize lily as anything else, causing me some anguish of spirit. But, after all, the harm they do is not very great, whereas the pleasure they give me by their wild, yet friendly presence is, and adds immeasurably to the interest of our place. I would not like to say how many hours I have spent watching the squirrel family in the tree near the house. They were indescribably funny, and nothing more valiant ever was seen than a very small robber squirrel, whom we called Fitzsimmons, for obvious reasons. He came every day to steal nuts and fought them all successfully, single-handed. I have seen that little champion fight five full-grown squirrels at one time from the nut shell, and never once was he vanquished!"

The laziest of birds, according to the Philadelphia North American, is the frogmouth. . . . He is such a sound sleeper that you can push him off his perch with a stick and not wake him. He inhabits Australia and the islands of the Indian Ocean.

The Sleepy Frogmouth

The laziest of birds, according to the Philadelphia North American, is the frogmouth. . . . He is such a sound sleeper that you can push him off his perch with a stick and not wake him. He inhabits Australia and the islands of the Indian Ocean.

Thus speaking, he came to a well, but, being far too busy praising his own cleverness to notice it, he tripped and fell in headlong, and there he had to stay until his servant, hearing his cries, came and pulled him out. —Æsop's Fables.

—Olive B. Miller.

## The Boy Who Paid Back Uncle Sam

Mary R. Parkman, who has written several books about great men and women, interesting alike to young people and their elders, has recently told the stories of a number of men who have played important parts in the world war. In this book, "Fighters for Peace," we may read of King Albert of Belgium, of Marshal Joffre, of Foch, of Clemenceau, of Captain Gurney, of Mr. Lloyd George, of President Wilson, of Admiral Beatty and of Generals Maude and Allenby and Pershing.

In the account of "The Big Chief," Miss Parkman tells in a delightful way of Pershing's seeking for an education. She writes: "Johnny" Pershing longed for an education as most boys long for adventure. Dimly he felt that it was the way to a freer life. Starting off on that path, he would find that all roads were his. As he hoed the corn on his father's little farm, he dreamed of school days after the haying season should be over and the fields had yielded their harvest.

"Well, I'm off for school, mother," he would say breathlessly, as he finished his morning chores and started on a run for the tiny frame schoolhouse, which was yet the one place in the little frontier town of Laclede, Missouri, that commanded a view of the future and the outside world. It was not only because "Old Man Angell" might be lurking behind the door, with a switch to "touch up" the legs of tardy boys, that he strove to be there early. He was sure that the things of the schoolhouse could put him on the path that wound out of Laclede, out of Missouri, into the world of opportunity.

Perhaps this faith was the more remarkable because he was not by any means the "bright boy" of the school. His brother James, who was two years younger than he, was generally considered the more promising of the two. Something of the steady purpose, however, that led his Huguenot great-grandfather, in 1724, to leave his home in Alsace, near the River Rhine, and seek his fortune as a pioneer in the new world was in that sturdy little Johnny Pershing, whose bright blue eyes, pink and white complexion, dimples, and fair, curly hair, could not conceal the fact that he was a "regular boy." Johnny knew that, in Alsace, his people had been called Pforschein, and that after they had settled in Pennsylvania it had changed to Pershing, as more American. He knew that his tall, broad-shouldered father—American pluck every inch of him—had been one whose adventurous spirit carried him to the West of golden opportunity. . . .

Even in those days at the village school, Johnny Pershing's knowledge meant character. "Whatever he did, he did with all his might." He was always dependable, said the people who knew the boy that grew to be the general. . . . There was a time when he taught the school for Negro boys in Laclede; they say that the nickname "Black Jack" Pershing, which stuck by him through his West Point years, was a souvenir of that episode in his career. Then for two years he taught the district school at Prairie Mound, nine miles away, in order that he might attend the spring term at the Kirksville Normal School.

"I'm not quite sure whether I'm headed for teaching or the law as a career," he used to say at this time, "but first and last I'm going to get as much education as I can manage to lasso."

He read in a paper the announcement of a competitive examination for admission to West Point. "I have no desire to enter the army," he said to his sister, "but isn't it a real opportunity to get more of an education than old Missouri can hold out?" "It certainly seems a chance that has come your way," she replied. "Why not let the result of the examination decide for you?"

John Pershing carried off the prize by one point. "But it proves enough to point the way," he said. "You know, it's the education I'm after," he assured his mother, whose experiences during the Civil War in Missouri, where lawless raids and terrorism had at times held complete sway, filled her with hatred for even the thought of arms and a possible need of them.

"Of course, you cannot remember that dreadful time," she said. "But, my son, every one who lived through it knows that it cannot happen again. People are wiser now, in America, at least. They will find some better way of settling their disputes."

"As soon as I have served long enough to pay Uncle Sam for my education, I mean to go into something else," her son declared with conviction.

As every one knows, Pershing found that his very best way to pay back Uncle Sam was to remain in the service. It is certain that Uncle Sam has seldom offered an education to a more worthy boy and future citizen. And his mother need not have feared for the kind of soldier her "Johnny" would turn out to be.

The Astrologer

An astrologer, who was famed for his great learning and his knowledge of the stars, went out for a walk. As he walked, all the time looking up at the sky, he said to himself: "Oh, how much wiser am I than most men. All the secrets of the stars are known to me. I read them as other men read books. . . ."

Thus speaking, he came to a well, but, being far too busy praising his own cleverness to notice it, he tripped and fell in headlong, and there he had to stay until his servant, hearing his cries, came and pulled him out. —Æsop's Fables.



## THE HOME FORUM

## King Alfred, as Judge and Lawmaker

Alfred's Collection of Laws, Prof. Charles Oman says in "England Before the Norman Conquest." "It is not a complete and all-embracing code, canceling earlier legislation, but rather a revision of the laws of the ancient kings, especially those of Ine, with a view to the changed state of society in the Ninth Century. It begins, however, with a curious preface, in which is inserted a great part of the Mosaic Law from Exodus xx-xviii, some fifty clauses of the severest retaliatory ordinances, followed by the note that Our Lord, though he came into the world not to destroy but to fulfill the law, inculcated mercy and mild-heartedness, and laid down the golden rule that we should not do unto others that which we would not have them do unto us. Wherefore Christian kings and synods have rightly reduced the harshness of the old Mosaic ordinances. . . . There remains, however, one crime which cannot properly be compounded—treason against a man's lawful lord: Jesus himself could not remit the penalty on Judas. This is a notable point: earlier English kings had no such conception of treason as the unpardonable sin, and indeed the statement of the were-gild payable for a slain king is found repeatedly in Anglo-Saxon legislation. Alfred then proceeds to state that his Dooms are a selection from those of the kings who were before him, such as Athelbert, Ine, and Offa. He has selected those which pleased him, and those which displeased him he has canceled, using the counsel of his Witan, and sets other decisions in their stead. But—and this is most curious—he adds that he has not made many changes, because 'he knew not how it might like that came after him.' Hence Alfred's laws are of a more archaic type than we might have expected. . . . We could wish that he had shown less regard for the counsel of his Witan and the susceptibilities of future generations, and had issued a new and original Code Napoleon of his own.

"This we feel all the more strongly because we know that Alfred had a great juristic reputation in his own day. As a man of letters, he was a great jurist, and his subjects, both noble and simple, used to have the most violent dissensions in the courts of his ealdormen and reeves, and hardly any man would accept the doom passed upon him by reeve or ealdorman as good law. And under the stress of these violent and obstinate wranglings, they would pledge themselves each one to undergo judgment by the king, and both sides would hasten to fulfill the agreement. And this, although the man who was conscious that he had not true justice on his side was most unwilling to come, of his own accord, to the judgment of

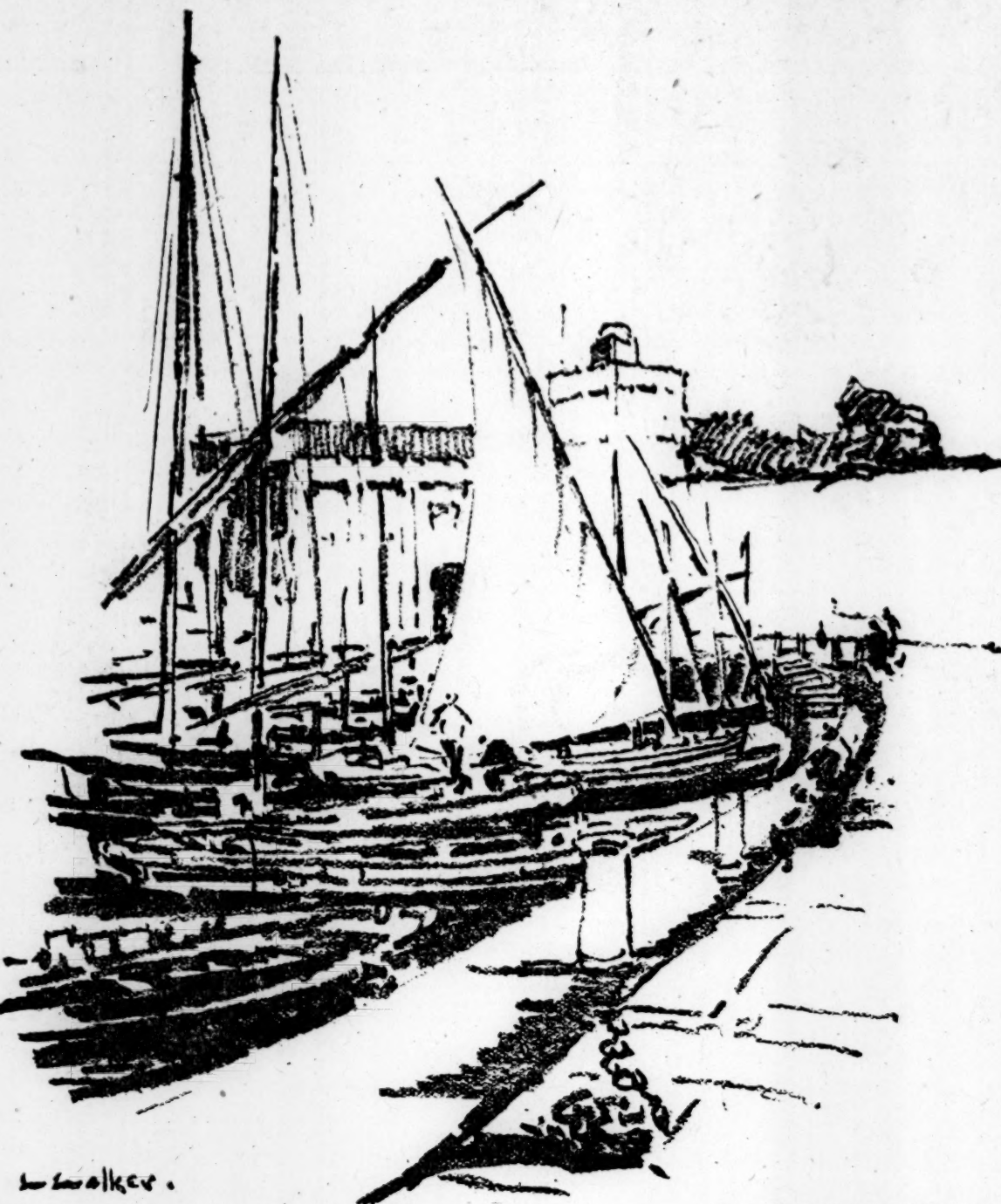
such a judge, and appeared unwillingly, compelled to plead by the force of law and his own pledge. For he knew that nothing of his malice would escape notice, since the king was a most efficient investigator in dealing with lawsuits, as he was in every other branch of business. And he would make sagacious inquiries concerning almost all the litigation that took place in his realm outside his presence, to see whether decisions were just or unjust. And if he detected any unjust dealing of the judges, he would interpose them in a mild fashion, as was his disposition, either personally interviewing them, or sending some trusted minister, concerning the reasons why they had given such bad decisions, whether by ignorance, or from some other fault, from love or fear, of the one side, or hatred of the other, or even from greed of bribes. Whereupon some got dismissed from their offices, but the majority set themselves to study law in an honest fashion, so that it was a strange sight to see the ealdormen, who were almost all illiterate from infancy, and the reeves and other officials, learning how to read, preferring this unaccustomed and laborious discipline to losing the exercise of their power."

## The Boon of Books

Plato, in one of the most charming of his Dialogues, disparages books as a means of instruction, in comparison with conversation. "Written truth," he says, "resembles painting. Its productions stand out as if they were alive; but if you ask them any questions they observe a solemn silence. And so it is with written discourses; you would think that they spoke as though they possessed some wisdom; but if you ask them about anything they say, from a desire to understand it, they give you only one and the same answer. . . ."

Now it is by the grace of the printing-press that we are able to know this criticism of the great Plato, and to make Plato repeat his best sayings for our pleasure. By books we, in fact, go into the society of the best men of all ages, and hear them say their best things. I know that a man is greater than his noblest book, and that to know him thoroughly and have intimate communion with his genius in its private and flexible play, is better than to know all his editions by heart. But no talk with Milton could give "Paradise Lost" or "Comus" or even "Il Penseroso." If one could have made a call on Newton in his library, or at his office in the mint, he might have been in a peevish mood, you might hear him frown over his quarrel with Fermat, or he would possibly talk a little about the philosopher's stone. You would not get a chapter of queries as to optics out of him, or a demonstration of the speed of the moon's fall toward the earth every second. You certainly would not get the "Principia." Suppose you could have dropped in to see Shakespeare in his comfortable country home. . . . Do you think that in your interview you could have been carried up into the region of his genius where Imogen and Hamlet started into existence, or down into the depths of his feelings whence the richest sonnets issued? Call on Thackeray in London, and there is likelihood that he will engage the time with his grievances against his fellow-member of a literary club, who photographed his broken nose too vividly in a letter; he would not sketch a Mrs. Henry Esmond for you. Nor would Dickens, seek him with the warmest letter of introduction, unveil to you that tropic region of his sea-like heart from which the "Agnes of David Copperfield" rose. . . . He might be too busy with domestic details. I have seen letters lately from friends in Florence which describe most temptingly the vigor and passion of Walter Savage Landor's dinner-table conversation. But you can take a volume of his "Imaginary Conversations" and overhear what he would say at a dozen dinner-parties. . . .—Thomas Starr King.

"I wish you could have been with me this morning and seen the motley group of natives arranging with Campbell and myself the preliminaries toward my trip to the Snows, of various tribes, colors, and callings, such as one rarely sees any of, and still more rarely all together." Hooker wrote to his father from Darjeeling, in 1848. "I must, however, begin at the beginning and tell you that Campbell has at last wrenched a reluctant assent from the Rajah of Sikkim to my visiting his snowy mountains. . . . In my last I informed you of his having returned a rude and flat refusal to Lord D's request in my behalf, as also of his having stationed eighty men at one pass and twenty-five at two others to intercept my exit from our territories into his, where his instructions were to capture my servants but lay no hands on myself; these Campbell insisted on being withdrawn, under penalty of dismissing the Rajah's representative (giving the Ambassador his letters, in short), and they were so. "We all met in the verandah and salarins passed between myself and the characters to whom I should have liked to introduce you. First, there was the Rajah's Vakeel, a portly, tall, and muscular Tibetan, clothed in a long red robe like a Cardinal's, looped across down the middle, and round his neck and down his shoulders hung a rosary. His face was not strongly Chinese at all, stern, grave, and stolid, thoroughly obstinate and impracticable. "A real character stands at his elbow, a little old withered Tibetan,



The harbor, Zara, Dalmatia

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

## Where Quaint Boats Land Their Fish

Zara—the Zadera of the ancients—is the port by which you enter Dalmatia, after sailing many hours along a barren shore! It looks across to the long low island of Ugljan on which a Venetian fort proudly rears its head. In Zadera pulsed the luxurious life of ancient Rome even as at Salona. . . . In days before the Emperor Diocletian built his palace by the seashore at Spalato. Where now the ancient Christian Church of St. Donato stands was the forum—center of the city's life—and round about were noble temples dedicated to the gods and thronged with worshippers, and many stately homes of proud patricians. Broken fragments on which St. Donato rests, and two beautiful Corinthian columns, one of which still stands, they say, where the Roman builders reared it to the sky; that is all except a few inscriptions to tell the story of the first city which stood upon this site!

Byzantine Zara, medieval Zara, replaced it in turn; and medieval Zara has been wiped out by Twentieth Century Zara you will say, when you first view it from the steamer's deck and your eye discovers nothing but a long line of modern buildings fronting the water-side, while your memory recalls the tale of how its mighty walls seen from the sea carried dismay to the stout hearts of the Crusaders. The imposing esplanade is but the outer shell! Old Zara is within, old Zara with her narrow streets peopled with figures more than half Oriental—for here you have entered the borderland—the fringe of the Orient! So much less known than the East itself—the forgotten country where the Middle Ages linger and time has stood still. . . .

Nowhere in all Zara did I love to linger better than by the Porta Marina, where the quaint boats of the islanders land their fish and vegetables for the morning market. Sometimes you see a procession of boats bringing all the able-bodied inhabitants of an entire island on a pilgrimage.—Maude M. Holbach, in "Dalmatia."

## Russian Folk Music

Chopin, though only partially a Pole by birth, was wholly one by predilection. He took the peculiar rhythms of his native land—the dance songs of Krakow and Mazur—and adopted them, bringing them by refinement and careful nurture to be, as it were, his own children. He is the typical representative of Polish music.

Yet Poland had no monopoly of national music. All the Slavs are musical, but Russia, it is claimed, leads in the number, beauty, and variety of folk-melodies.

Poland, being on the border, was more open to western influences. Russia was isolated from Europe, and hence preserved in greater purity that heritage of song which has come down through the ages. Curiously enough the widespread use or abuse of the harmonicon through the central Russian provinces has had, in later years, the effect of destroying the national type of song. Rightly enough Cui calls it an anti-musical instrument. The characteristics of Russian music are very marked. The principal feature is the complete liberty of rhythm, which often seems like caprice, perhaps in a few measures changing several times. Odd modulations, harmonies sud-

denly ending in unisons, plaintive minor cadences, dashing dance forms, frequent reminiscences of ancient Greek modes—the Lydian and Dorian—give Russian folk songs a character all their own, as individual as the jerky measures of the Magyar Nép or the singsong of the Scottish ballad.

Russian musicians have done much to rescue from forgetfulness these charming wild flowers of song. The first collection that is known was published toward the end of the last century; and from this, or the second edition of it, Beethoven took the themes which he embodied in the Razumovski quartets. Thus he wrote an adagio in the Lydian mode in Opus 132. Still better collections have been published since.

Early in the sixties a Russian prince, Yuri N. Galitsin, whose father had been one of Beethoven's many patrons, directed several hundred concerts in London and other cities of England and Scotland. The Times declared that through the prince's efforts Russian music had been acclimated. At one hundred and fifty of these concerts a gay rollicking piece entitled "Kamarinskaya" was played, and not once did it fail to be redemanded.

This piece, which represents a popular wedding and the songs sung at it, . . . full of the wild glee and broad humor, was composed by the prince's teacher, Russia's greatest composer, Mikhail Ivanovich (or, in English, Michael John's-son) Glinka—often called the "Berlioz of Russia."

According to the custom of old-time landed proprietors, his father often entertained their neighbors at great dinners, at which the music was the chief attraction. It was usually furnished by his brother-in-law's orchestra, composed of serfs.

Many great nobles at that day had private orchestras and opera companies. In the Imperial Orchestra were forty hornists who each played only one note, and yet executed most difficult music. They served instead of an organ, and supported choruses, with great firmness and strength.

Some of the proprietors derived considerable income from letting their serfs practice and teach music. In 1773 a serf named Danila Kashin, belonging to Alekséi Bibikof, not only taught but composed many songs, some of which became very popular, and he was the promoter of the first musical journal in Russia.

Young Glinka was simply overcome by the beautiful music of his uncle's orchestra. He was like one charmed. It plunged him, or rather lifted him, into a delicious but tormenting region of dreams. As he grew older it absorbed him more and more; and when his tutor again and again reproved him for his abstraction and for neglecting his studies for music, he replied:

"What can I do? Music is my very life!"—From "Famous Composers," by Nathan Haskell Dole.

## 'Tis the Time of the Year

'Tis the time of the year, if the quicken-bough be stanch, The green, like a breaker, rolls steady up the branch. And surges in the spaces, and floods the trunk, and heaves In little angry spray that is the under-white of leaves; And from the thorn in companies the foamy petals fall. And waves of jolly ivy wink along a windy wall.

—Louise Imogen Guiney.

## The Tree and Its Fruit

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE has a right to be judged, not by what it is supposed to teach, but by what it actually does teach, and by the results of such teaching. One of the most widely prevalent misconceptions as to the teaching of Christian Science represents it as saying to those who are suffering from any physical pain or weakness, "Say you are not suffering, and you will be all right." Obviously, this gloss is never meant as a serious contribution to the discussion. It is invariably intended as the reduction to absurdum, as a dismissal of the whole question of the healing power of Christian Science. Equally obviously, it reveals a mental attitude which is not the best adapted to elucidate the truth. A skeptical bias may have its advantages, but it places the inquirer at a disadvantage if it convinces him prematurely that the subject is not worth investigation. That the innuendo implied in the above quoted remark would be thoroughly justified, if the remark itself were an accurate representation of Christian Science teaching, may be freely conceded.

The teaching of Christian Science is, in point of fact, something quite different from a form of mental suggestion which is as clumsy as it is insincere. Not that it accords in the least with prevalent beliefs. On the contrary, it is just because it repudiates and destroys these beliefs that it is so vehemently opposed by those who cherish them. This experience, at need hardly be pointed out, is not peculiar to Christian Science. The same tendency has been manifested at various periods of history in the cases of practically all men or groups of men who have placed themselves in opposition to the prejudices and superstitions of their age. The most notable illustration of this tendency is, of course, the persecution of the early Christian church, but in secular as in religious matters the man who ventures to depart from convention, especially in matters of belief, has almost invariably been called upon to face opposition, or persecution, or both, as when Galileo was forced by the threats of the Inquisition, to withdraw the announcement of his discovery that the earth goes round the sun.

The inquirer into Christian Science must therefore be prepared to find that it teaches something absolutely different from what may be called conventional religion and conventional science. Both of these may be said to rest, avowedly or implicitly, upon the basis of a universe composed either wholly or partially of matter. It is true that physical science has not yet succeeded in defining matter to its own satisfaction, but physical science and scholastic theology have reached a negative agreement to the extent of declaring that, whatever matter may be, it is something diametrically opposite to Spirit or Mind. The admission of this fundamental difference, however, has not prevented scholastic theology from arguing that, in some mysterious way, these opposites, Spirit and matter, are found united in the universe, and in the various forms of existence, including that of human beings.

Christian Science repudiates the theory that the universe is composed either wholly or partially of matter. It takes its stand boldly and uncompromisingly upon the truth that "All is Infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all." (Science and Health, p. 468.) On page 270 of the same volume, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, puts the argument in a nutshell, when she says also: "One only of the following statements can be true: (1) that everything is matter; (2) that everything is Mind. Which one is it?"

Clearly this is a very different proposition from the absurd suggestion, "If you have a pain, all you have to do is to say it isn't there, and it won't be." In the first place, these statements challenge the inquirer to the most earnest searching of conscience and motive. "Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God." They also call for something more than a mere cursory perusal of the textbook or the literature of Christian Science. For if "everything is Mind," it follows that the enormous majority of mankind are hopelessly wrong in their creeds, their customs, and in practically everything that makes up daily living, based as it is upon an implicit acceptance of matter as a leading source and medium of experience. Does this account for the inharmoniousness which universally prevails among men? Here is a question which must give pause to every thinking man to whom it presents itself. Now, more than ever, must such a man find it difficult to turn aside from it with a mere shrug of the shoulders. If the world crisis has proved anything it has proved that the present material civilization—that is to say, the civilization which lives and thinks on a basis of material beliefs—has in fact been building on a foundation of sand, hence the ruinous state to which it has been so suddenly reduced. Every one admits this, and many earnest people are striving with all their might to discover some more stable basis for human society. Yet not one of them expresses any great degree of confidence in the outcome of their endeavors.

Christian Science declares that the truth proclaimed and practiced by Christ Jesus, and rediscovered in this age by Mrs. Eddy, will solve this, and every other problem, individual, na-

tional and universal. It proves, by the mental, moral and physical healing which it is daily accomplishing over an ever-widening area, that it has recovered for humanity the Truth which, as the Master declared, would make men free. It stands by its results, and is content to be judged by them. Wherever it is understood, even in a small degree, it promotes health, happiness, longevity and spiritual understanding, a tranquil outlook upon life, and a law-abiding citizenship. These are its witnesses in the individual experience—and the human race is composed of individuals. Its effects upon humanity at large are well summed up in the inspired words of Mrs. Eddy on page 340 of Science and Health: "One infinite God, good, unites men and nations; constitutes the brotherhood of man; ends wars; fulfills the Scripture, 'Love thy neighbor as thyself'; annihilates pagan and Christian idolatry—whatever is wrong in social, civil, criminal, political, and religious codes; equalizes the sexes; annuls the curse on man, and leaves nothing that can sin, suffer, be punished or destroyed."

## The Spring

Now that the winter's gone, the earth hath lost Her snow-white robes; and now no more the frost Candles the grass, or casts an icy cream Upon the silver lake or crystal stream: But the warm sun thaws the benumbed earth. And makes it tender; . . . wakes in hollow tree The drowsy cuckoo and the humble-bee. Now do a choir of chirping minstrels bring, In triumph to the world, the youthful spring: The valleys, hills, and woods in rich array Welcome the coming of the long'd-for May. Now all things smile. . . . —Thomas Carew (Seventeenth Century).

## For One Another

The will of God respecting us is that we shall live by each other's happiness, and life. . . . Men help each other by their joy, not by their sorrow. They are not intended to slay themselves for each other, but to strengthen themselves for each other.—Ruskin.

## High Proposal

The life that I propose to live, No man proposeth me; No trade upon the street Wears its emblazonry. —Thoreau.

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# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., THURSDAY, MAR. 27, 1919

## EDITORIALS

### Bread and the Circus

WHAT has just happened in Hungary is precisely what might be expected to happen, in the present state of mental unrest throughout the world, wherever great poverty is found allied with deep ignorance. Poverty is the most grinding thing in the whole universe. It is, of course, primarily mental, but it works out in variously manifested physical phenomena. That is why the Romans welded poverty and crime into an epigram; and why certain twentieth century philosophers, with more metaphysical perception than Rome ever possessed, have indulged in the same dialectic, without any greater chance of being understood. The truth of this can be illustrated by means of a reference to elementary history. What, for instance, does anybody suppose Juvenal was really driving at when he wrote,

*Duas tantum res anxius optat,  
Panem et Circenses.*

There are only two things the mob rest their desires upon, Bread and the Circus. Shakespeare puts precisely the same idea, only perverted, into the mouth of Caesar:—

*Yond Cassius has a lean and hungry look;  
He thinks too much: such men are dangerous.*

Withdraw the bread, close the circus, and the contented slave becomes a Cassius, with all his venom, and none of his intellectual balance.

Turn to the French revolution, and you will find the expression of all of this in historical action. The statesmen of Paris and Versailles were less wise than those of Rome. They ignored the value of the circus in government, and even suggested grass as a substitute for bread. Then the gutter behaved like the gutter, and the earth, to use Zola's famous figure, like the earth,—now capering round St. Denis' asses, and now banqueting off M. de Moucheton's war-horse. Not, of course, that the Cassiuses were missing. Were there not the Horseleech from Neuchatel, and the advocate from Arras? All of which proves quite clearly that the policy of Bread and the Circus is not without its advantages. But its advantages are too strictly palliative to be enduring. The flesh and blood of Bolshevism, that is to say, may be, as nearly as possible, the flesh and blood of Sansculottism, but its mentality is not the same. In other words, the eighteen centuries since Juvenal wrote have bridged something more than nothing.

The consequence is that Society not having learned its lesson is perpetually being confronted with the same problem, the restiveness of poverty. So long, of course, as Society had in it sufficient of the leaven of the Roman Father to regard letters as the privilege of the rich, it was possible to maintain order by means of the whips and swords of the legionaries. Even this, of course, became gradually more difficult. When, by way of illustration, Pierre de Beaujeu had succeeded to the entanglement of all the crimes and vendettas of Louis XI, he could think of no readier method of balancing the account than that of handing over the most hated and dreaded of Louis' satellites, Olivier le Daim, to the hangman. When, however, later governments began to pass education bills, the danger not only to the Oliviers le Daim but to the Pierres de Beaujeu at once increased. And so you have Spartacus groups today in Berlin, and Bolshevistic (?) revolution in Hungary.

The cause of the so-called Bolshevik revolution in Hungary was unquestionably the absence of bread and circuses. That is to say, if there had been bread and there had been circuses, the Magyar Vehmgericht would have found it difficult to stir the people up into the farce of declaring war against the Allies. It was precisely because the people were in a condition when they did not see how their position could be much worse that it was possible to incite them. The Bolsheviks under Bela Kun were ready enough for the adventure, but if it had not been for the post-war condition of the country Bela Kun might have pleaded in vain. The Magyar Vehmgericht was, no doubt, of the opinion that it was using Bela Kun in its own interests, just as the Berlin Vehmgericht felt sure that it was using Lenin and Trotsky for its own ends. When the balance is struck, however, it is to be suspected that it will be in favor not of the Vehmgericht but of Bela Kun.

For the aim of the Magyar leaders is a very simple and a very provincial one. They have always believed that their destinies lay in the East. They find today, however, that with the new drafting of boundaries they are likely to find themselves the smallest of what are known as the Balkan countries. This is too much for the men who throughout the war have ordered the doings of Vienna. And as a result they have made every effort to reestablish their political power. In the old days the Vehmgericht spoke as autocrat to autocrat, under the aegis of Count Tisza. Then, after the war, Count Tisza was followed by Count Karolyi, and the effort was made to speak as from bourgeoisie to bourgeoisie. When this failed there was nothing for it but the appeal to the Magyar Spartacus, otherwise Bela Kun. And so the latest main in the many gambles of the old dominant Magyar aristocracy was thrown. And the result is a revolution in Budapest, and the glove thrown down to the Entente.

At the same time, in justice to the Magyar chiefs, it must be admitted that the territorial integrity of their country is everything to them. It is true that their government of the country has been autocratic, and that they no doubt dread the loss of the privileges and powers they have enjoyed. At the same time their nationalism is acute, and no less acute because it is exercised largely at the expense of subject nations like the Tzecho-Slovaks, the Jugo-Slavs, and the Rumanians. The Magyar chief has lorded it over these subject races for so long that he cannot bear the idea of seeing the people who have

been to him hewers of wood and drawers of water free and prosperous in a country that was once part of his own territory. Rather than submit to this he turns to the political dice box and throws a Spartacus main.

The really interesting question, however, is whether the Bolshevik army will make any impression as a fighting force. The chances are all against it. The Bolsheviks have neither the arms, the matériel, nor the discipline for a military campaign. They fight with the leaflet rather than the machine gun, and the soap box rather than with the bayonet. The mere appearance of their troops in arms will probably be sufficient to rally the invaded countries against them. Nobody knows this better than the Magyar leaders. But the Magyar leaders know also that it is the Spartacus main or nothing. Autocracy has failed, bourgeoisie has failed, the one to stop the advancing armies of the Allies, the other to stop the men with the theodolite and measuring line. Neither Bread nor the Circus is available. Therefore they are preparing to take the field under the black flag of Bela Kun. It shows what quaint bedfellows misfortune makes.

### Missouri Democrats Divided

THE Democratic Party in the State of Missouri is rapidly lining up as two distinct factions, Wilson and anti-Wilson, or, perhaps better, as standing for Wilsonianism in the extreme and Wilsonianism with some moderation. As in many other states, there are Democrats who are prepared to go with the President all the way, no matter where he leads, and others who are disposed to question, at least in one important particular, the wisdom of the course he is marking out for his followers. In Missouri, Champ Clark, leader of the Democratic minority in the national House of Representatives in the Sixtieth and Sixty-First congresses, and Speaker of that body since the Democratic Party came into control of the House in the Sixty-Second Congress, is one of the most prominent of those who demur at accepting everything which Mr. Wilson has to offer. United States Senator James A. Reed, who is serving his second term in the upper chamber, is another. Each of these has a strong following; each is confronted by a strong opposition. The entire State of Missouri, as a consequence, on the one hand, of President Wilson's persistent attitude with regard to the League of Nations, and, on the other hand, as a result of the refusal of Mr. Clark and Mr. Reed to agree with everything in the covenant which Mr. Wilson expects the Senate to adopt in the form of a treaty, is torn by division and dissension.

Democratic members of the Missouri Legislature have taken a hand in the fight; more than half a hundred of them have challenged Senator Reed to resign his seat, pledging themselves to do likewise, so that the voters may pass upon the merits of the case at the polls. The contest, as concerning Mr. Clark, has got into the organization of the Democratic minority of the House of Representatives in Washington. The discordant influence of the struggle is being felt outside of Missouri, for in practically all the other states, while there are many Democrats who denounce the attitude of Representative Clark and Senator Reed as one of disloyalty to the party and its interests, there are apparently quite as many who sustain them in their asserted right to differ from the President on an issue which, they claim, is of his own making.

The issue in Washington with reference to Champ Clark is as to whether or not he shall be restored to his old position as floor leader of the minority. One faction holds that his difference with the President on the League of Nations should not be permitted to prejudice his standing as a Democrat; another faction holds that to elect him minority leader in the Democratic caucus would be to endorse his attitude toward the President, and that this would mean practically a vote of want of confidence in Mr. Wilson.

Meantime, a conservative element is striving to close the breach. Of more importance, this element claims, than agreement between Mr. Clark, Mr. Reed, and the President over the League of Nations, is unity in the organization, in order that the coming onslaughts of a determined Republican majority shall be successfully withstood.

### Central American Complications

THERE is disquieting news from Central America, all the more so since it is in large measure confirmatory of many disturbing reports current of late with regard to certain ambitious designs of President Carranza of Mexico, President Bertrand of Honduras, and President Melendez of Salvador. These three have, it is alleged, been plotting with the view primarily of merging the last two republics named and creating the "Republic of Morazan," thereby squeezing the republic of Guatemala between Mexico and the newly formed State, and ultimately absorbing the Guatemalan Nation. It appears to be a matter of common knowledge, in all the countries concerned, that President Carranza has given encouragement to the project, if, indeed, he has not been influentially instrumental in promoting it. To understand how the land lies, it is necessary to go back to 1917.

Guatemala was the first of the Central American nations to sever diplomatic relations with Germany. Upon the entrance of the United States into the war, Guatemala unhesitatingly placed her ports and railways at the disposition of the Washington Government. At that time German influence was potent in Mexico, and Guatemala, by taking these steps, greatly offended German and pro-German financial and industrial interests in Mexico. Moreover, during all the time that has elapsed since then, Guatemala has lost no opportunity of displaying its friendliness toward the United States, utterly regardless of native or foreign opinion in the larger republic immediately to her north. President Carranza has long been on terms of the closest intimacy with President Bertrand. It is not impossible to see some connection between this fact and the proposal brought forward by the chief executive of Honduras in 1917, at a time when the situation seemed not alto-

gether bright for the Allies, to reestablish the Central American Republic. At all events, some of the neighboring republics, not including Guatemala, received this proposal with some degree of favor. Guatemala would have none of it. Mexico gave it support. The United States snuffed it out. In May, 1917, seeing that there was no other way out, Honduras also severed diplomatic relations with Germany. It has not been known definitely, in the past, that President Melendez of Salvador could be counted an ally of either President Carranza or President Bertrand, in any designs they might have had upon Guatemala or any other sovereignty in Central America, but advices recently received by the State Department in Washington would tend to implicate him in the present intrigue.

President Bertrand of Honduras is, it seems to be well established, an inordinately ambitious man. Neither his present office nor its jurisdiction appears to be large enough to satisfy him. He has named as his successor in the presidency Nazario Soriano, his brother-in-law, who is said to be, to all intents and purposes, a Salvadoran. He has called another brother-in-law, Colonel Ondres Soriano, an officer of the Salvadoran Army, to Honduras and made him Minister of War. He has filled many important places with his relatives, and, to cap the climax, has appointed General Teofillio Castile Corso, a Mexican, to be Director-General of Police. He is suspected, among some of his own people, of making plans for a campaign for the formation of the new republic by removing military commandants upon whom he thinks he cannot depend, and filling their places with officers pledged to his support. In this manner General J. Pablo Urutia, commandant of the port of La Ceiba, one of the important commercial centers on the Atlantic Coast, and a base of operations of the United Fruit Company, has been superseded by Joaquin Alvaredo, President Bertrand's own cousin. Alvaredo, it is mentioned incidentally, has already conducted a campaign in favor of a union with Salvador, and the cultivation of more intimate relations with Mexico.

It is said to be the understanding, among the trio of executives said to be active in the alleged plot to isolate and ultimately destroy the republic of Guatemala, that President Melendez of Salvador shall be the first president of the new republic of Morizan, and that he shall be succeeded by Francisco Bertrand, the incumbent President of Honduras. All that is apparently necessary to the consummation of this scheme, assuming it to be on foot, and the reports referred to come from a source usually reliable, is the sanction of the United States, which will have to be obtained.

### Afforestation

ONE of the peculiarities of language is the way in which, in the process of time, words drift away from their original meaning, or come to be quite exclusively identified with one of their meanings. There are many instances. The word "yard," for instance, cheerfully maintained itself in the days of Chaucer as a common designation for a garden, or any inclosed space about a house, and, in the early days of the Seventeenth Century, moved itself in this character across the Atlantic, there to maintain this broad and generous connotation to this day. In England, however, "yard" was steadily crowded out of its original place by "garden," until today it has come to mean, as the dictionaries put it, "a paved or barren inclosure about a residence." It is much the same with afforestation. To all intents and purposes its acceptance today is complete as signifying the work of planting waste lands with trees, and yet it may mean just the reverse: for, to have recourse to the dictionary again, it is found to be "the transforming of habitable land into a forest or wilderness, whether accompanied by the planting of trees or not." The distinction is, of course, still observed in the title of the well-known British service, the Department of Woods and Forests.

Now although the word, in the popular estimate, has come to have the exclusive meaning of tree planting, the work of afforestation has always been carried on, and is still carried on, in both meanings of the term. Thus when the Conqueror, counting the chase first amongst the sport of kings, determined to make a new forest for himself in Hampshire, he did so by the simple process of removing all the boundaries over such an area of country as he desired, removing also such of the inhabitants as he thought might be in the way, and "proclaiming the forest laws." In their work of afforestation, William's verifiers were far more likely to cut trees down than to plant them. The same process is followed today in the making of a Scottish deer forest, where the aim is not to plant trees, but to make a forest or wilderness of the rough wastes and mountain sides over which the deer may roam at will.

Afforestation has, however, the "secondary meaning" of tree planting, and that is very much its first meaning today. The Great War has wrought sad havoc in the forests of the world, and nowhere more than in the century-old forests of England. Close to the sea, of war, with shipping short and every week and month becoming shorter, Great Britain did not hesitate a moment in the matter of sacrificing her forests to meet the need for timber and yet more timber. And so Canadian lumbermen, and, later, lumbermen from the United States, set to work in the woods of Virginia Water at Windsor; in the woods of Beaulieu; amidst the silver firs of Longleat and the Spanish chestnuts of Welbeck; in the historic Sherwood Forest, the New Forest, and the Forest of Dean, and in many other forests of lesser note. Today, in many places, not a tree is left, save the narrow belts here and there to protect new saplings.

For they are all to rise again, these forests. They are all to be afforested in the "secondary meaning" of the word, and twenty, thirty, forty years from now, it may well be reckoned they will have come into their own again, none the worse, but indeed the better for their experience. Trees are, it is true, for the most part leisurely things. They take their time. They have, however, this great advantage, that they are beautiful from the beginning, and every year that passes adds to their beauty. Each returning spring and summer finds the hillside more clothed,

the stumps of the old trees more hidden away, and the prospect more gracious, until at last the work is complete, and the great clearance, however made, has become a forest again.

### Notes and Comments

CLOTHING is needed by the hundreds of tons by the war-stripped people of Europe. Everything in the shape of clothing that man, woman, and child in America can spare, can get on without, can dispense with, even at the cost of sacrifice—everything that is worth shipping across the ocean, is needed now; and the United States can and should supply the need.

IT WOULD be interesting to know how many people who have taken, with a kindliness which has become somewhat monotonous, to the word "camouflage," in their daily conversation, are aware of its origin. Camouflage was a word coined and used by the Paris Apaches, those ingenious inventors of language, to express their method of making a quick disguise or an alteration of a disguise. Of recent years "camouflage" has, of course, been used in the European war to effect, as far as possible, concealment by disguise. In time "camouflage" came to be superseded by "dazzle-painting," which applied mainly to the work done at sea for deceiving the enemy. The term "dazzle-painting" originated with Admiral Greatorex, through whom it was adopted by the British Admiralty. It achieved the most extraordinary results, well-known ships being so completely disguised by its operations that they were unrecognized by sailors who knew them intimately.

"Disruptive coloration" sought to go even further and to make an object invisible. This it was not wholly successful in doing, but it proved itself able to deceive all but the very closest observer. It will be interesting to see what effect upon the world of art the discoveries of vast numbers of artists for the purposes of war, on land and sea, will have. The ingenuity of the humble disciple of art has been greatly exercised, in recent years, with the effort to comprehend the subtleties of the cubist and post-impressionist. It would seem probable that his troubles, or shall one say entertainment? had only just begun.

JUST fifty years ago, it is interesting to recall in these days of new means of transportation, an ingenious gentleman in Boston, Massachusetts, made a "horseless carriage" for himself and a lot of trouble for the local police. Wherever it appeared horses danced and tried to get away, but, although the police protested, they had no power to stop the gentleman from driving his "horseless carriage." Steam propelled it, and, judging by a surviving picture, it looked a good deal like a little, old-fashioned fire engine running about by itself. The boiler stood up on a wooden buggy frame, with one seat for the driver, who, every now and then, had to climb down and attend to his furnace. Hard coal was the fuel. The vehicle was capable of making about fifteen miles an hour, but had to go carefully when it turned a corner. All told it cost the owner \$250, but it evidently aroused no desire in the average citizen to own and operate a horseless carriage.

IT is announced that the former German Emperor, no matter what may be reported to the contrary, still spends much of his time in sawing wood. If he had only become addicted to this habit earlier, with its accompanying virtue of saying nothing while sawing, what a vast amount of trouble the world might perhaps have escaped, and how much better off he might have been!

SOMEBODY has suggested that, in the present movement for Americanization, a way should be found to familiarize Americans generally with their own national history. Day after day, it is justly enough said, come the unremembered anniversaries of events in American history that it would be well for all American citizens to remember. On the other hand, it must be admitted that one cannot be always celebrating. For many years, however, it has been the custom of a few newspapers to note some of the passing anniversaries, and a wider adoption of this practice would probably do more to further historical knowledge from day to day than many a more complex scheme that might be worked out. A quarter of a column in a hundred newspapers would carry any item of information a long way, and newspaper experience has shown that such anniversaries are "good copy."

A GREAT mistake has, it would seem, been made with regard to the connection of Count von Bernstorff with pro-German plots on the western side of the Atlantic. That extremely amiable diplomatist is very anxious, at any rate, to have it understood in the United States that, while he was cognizant of the existence of conspiracies in America, he never had a hand in one. To go no farther, he not only had a hand, but both feet, in the Zimmermann-von Eckhardt plot to turn over to Mexico the states of Arizona, New Mexico, a part of Colorado, and all of California.

HOWEVER individual inhabitants of Jerusalem may differ in regard to the British occupation, there is one result concerning which their approval can hardly be anything short of unanimous. Jerusalem at last has an adequate water supply, and this blessing has come with the British. In more than 1900 years from the time when Herod established a water system for ancient Jerusalem, nothing had been done, till the beginning of the present century, to enlarge or even keep up the Herodian system, and it had long ago fallen into disuse. The city depended largely on private cisterns of rain water, and it was considered an event when the Turks, in 1901, partially restored the work of Herod. But this restoration, as the British found, provided only a small aqueduct and pipe line from the Pools of Solomon, which also supplied water to Bethlehem. In the past six months the British Royal Engineers have restored and improved the Herodian system, and Jerusalem now has plenty of good water.